

Gov't doesn't approve budget; ministers want more money

By MEIR MERHAV
Jerusalem Post Economic Editor
and SLOMO MAOZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich Friday morning submitted a 1978 budget for 1978/79 to the cabinet. Although the Cabinet had expected to approve the draft budget immediately, it did not do so. An official announcement by the government spokesman said that preliminary discussions had been held.

The budget assumes that the price level in the next fiscal year will be 35 percent above that of the average of current year and that inflation in the beginning to the end of the year will be 30 percent. Nevertheless, the budget assumes that the exchange rates will be, on average, IL15.6 per dollar — a devaluation of less than 10 percent compared with today's exchange rate.

The explanatory note of the new budget says all services will be cut, except the health and education services. The Treasury, it is stated, will print no more than IL3.5b. in 1978 — compared with about IL4.5b. in 1977. The details show that in real terms nearly all services will be cut, except the health and education services. The Treasury, it is stated, will print no more than IL3.5b. in 1978 — compared with about IL4.5b. in 1977.

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Nor is this all — more will be charged for education at all levels, more for health, more for electricity and heating. Car owners are likely to have to pay IL10 per litre of gasoline by the end of 1978/79.

The government has no money, the budget proposal says, to carry out its promise of equalizing services in the administered territories with those prevailing within the pre-1967 borders.

Nor is there money to more than make a modest start in eliminating slum dwellings which, according to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, house 45,000 families. The budget provides IL10 million for the purpose — which, it does not go for planning, may be enough for 750 flats at IL200,000 each.

There is, however, provision for increasing the budget of the Prime Minister's Office three-fold, from about IL50m. to IL150m., to provide for foreign information services under Shimon Peres' Katz and for the Independence Day festivities of the 30th anniversary of the State of Israel.

Cabinet ministers will also get nearly three times more. The police will get more money — but the State Comptroller will get less. So will the universities, the whole educational system, and the health services. Kipat Holim is advised to go to the banks to raise the IL200m. it needs for additional services.

The new fiscal year is a peak year for the repayment of debts. Debt service will therefore increase by nearly 100 percent, reaching IL600, or a full third of the planned budget. A little less than that — over IL500, if the reserve for coat increases is allocated proportionately — will go for defence. The Defence Minister, however, wants several billion more, for the draft budget figure

represents a significant contraction, in real terms. Together, these two major budget items account for nearly two thirds of the entire budget.

After the cabinet meeting on Friday, Finance Minister Ehrlich told the press that he was not sure the IL190b. budget would be approved by the Cabinet. He hoped, however, that the sum of IL190b. would remain the framework and that any changes would be carried out only within it.

It was learned on Friday that some ministers, including Education Minister Zevulun Hammer, Transport and Communications Minister Meir Amit, Housing and Construction Minister Gideon Patai, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, and Defence Minister Ezer Weizman objected to the allocations provided for their ministries.

The Finance Minister will hold consultations with the various Cabinet ministers in advance of a special Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, when the budget will be discussed again.

Although the budget is sharply contractionary, Treasury economists predict a 4.5 percent growth in Gross National Product next year — after almost total stagnation for over three years. At the same time, they predict a growth in unemployment from 3.8 percent now to 4.5 percent. Real wages are supposed to remain unchanged, and so will private per capita consumption.

The Finance Minister, however, believes that there will be full employment. He repeated that there still is a shortage of workers. He also predicted that next year the civilian trade gap — that is, excluding defence expenditures in foreign currencies — will be narrowed by \$200m., but that at the same time there will be larger defence purchases which were postponed from the current year, so that the improvement in the balance of payments will be less than \$200m.

The budget foresees a domestic inflation of 30 percent within the next year, and a devaluation of 10 percent. Treasury economists, however, predict an increase of 12 percent.

Head, eggs, fuel to go up again

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter said the draft budget assumes that prices will rise even in the next four months, which fall in the current year. And by March 1978, in accordance with the Government's decision, subsidies for basic goods will constitute only 20 percent of the consumer price.

The price of standard bread will rise 40 percent, white bread by 20 percent, and eggs by 10 percent. The price of eggs (here the subsidy is eliminated altogether) by 25 percent, milk by 20 percent, cream-cream by 30 percent, and frozen meat by 30 percent.

It is also expected that the prices of meat and of sugar, the excise which even now brings the

Government a profit, will be raised still more.

Towards March it may be expected that the price of fuel will rise, as will the cost of electricity and water.

Postal and telephone rates will rise by 25 percent towards next April, over the increases announced last week. Public transportation fares are expected to rise by 15 percent, with the subway, constituting 50 percent of the fare.

The reduction of allocations to the local authorities will undoubtedly entail an increase of 45-50 percent in municipal rates.

During the next fiscal year prices may be expected to continue to rise in proportion to the rate of inflation, probably 35-40 percent.

Second retaliatory air raid

After Israeli's second retaliatory air raid on Friday, 20 killed and 50 wounded, the governor's office in Sidon, capital of the south, said 12 terrorists were killed and more wounded in the attack.

The Palestine Liberation Organization denied this and claimed all casualties were civilian.

It was claimed that most of the 100 casualties from the air strike on Wednesday were civilians.

The second retaliatory air raid came after terrorists fired at kibbutz Yir'on, about 15 km. from the border, earlier, allowing the deaths of three residents from rocket attacks Friday bombed and a terrorist missile base in an area north of Israel. There were casualties on the Israeli side. The Israeli Defence Forces announced. (A PLO spokesman claimed one Israeli jet

Second retaliatory air raid after rockets fired on Yir'on

UT (AP). — Many south villagers fled northward Friday after Israel's second retaliatory air raid on two days in Lebanon. The attack on Friday left 20 killed and 50 wounded, the governor's office in Sidon, capital of the south, said 12 terrorists were killed and more wounded in the attack.

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was shot down by anti-aircraft defence.

Informal sources yesterday quoted Syrian President Hafez Assad as telling Yasser Arafat, head of the PLO, that Israel should not be given an excuse to mount further attacks in southern Lebanon and provoke the Arab nations into a new Middle East war.

Assad and Arafat held a six-hour meeting in Damascus on Thursday, with Assad reportedly pressing for terrorist pullbacks in the south.

Arafat is said to be holding emergency meetings with the PLO executive committee on how to defuse the tension in the South.

But Arafat's second-in-command, Salah Khalaf, later announced that Israel has made an "unacceptable and unreasonable" demand that is obstructing the application of a peace accord in the South. He did not spell out the demand, allegedly made last month.

Informal sources, however, said Israel told Lebanon through an unnamed third party that it would not accept any terrorist presence beyond the Litani River in southern Lebanon. The river is believed to be the "red line," beyond which Israel has warned it would not tolerate the presence of Arab peace-keeping forces.

The peace agreement concluded

by the Lebanese government of President Elias Sarkis and the terrorist leadership under Syria's auspices last July allows a token terrorist presence in the south.

Informants said the accord permits 250 terrorists on the eastern edge of the Arkoub region in southeast Lebanon and another 250 in the south below the Litani. The area is known as Patahland. Sources said Friday's raid by Israel accelerated a civilian exodus from border areas to safer districts.

"Hundreds of families are abandoning their villages and fleeing north," a spokesman said. "We have still no exact, or even rough figure of the number of refugees, but they are already posing a difficult problem for authorities in Sidon and neighboring towns and villages."

Meanwhile, the Lebanese newspaper has condemned the Israeli raids, declaring that they amounted to a "real massacre."

In a front-page editorial on Thursday, "L'Osservatore Romano" said it was expressing strong reproach for "acts of war that cause victims among the civilian population in



Prime Minister Begin delivering his address to the Egyptian people on Friday. (See Am. Summary)

Cabinet to 'formalize' invitation to Sadat

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Cabinet this morning is expected to examine the possibility of promoting a concrete breakthrough in Middle East negotiations as a result of the weekend exchange of peace declarations between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Premier Menachem Begin.

A senior official in Jerusalem said last night that he would not be surprised if the Cabinet embarked on the "formalization" of its invitation to Sadat to come to the Knesset for negotiations "now that the project appears to have passed the declaratory stage."

In a speech last night at the Tel Aviv Hilton Hotel, Begin said: "In the name of the government of Israel, I hereby officially invite Egyptian President Sadat to come to Jerusalem to conduct talks on a permanent peace between Israel and Egypt." Begin was addressing members of the Knesset and the Israel Defence Forces from Paris.

Sadat yesterday reiterated his readiness to enter peace negotiations with Israel through the Knesset platform. However, he cautioned that his government would not sign a separate peace treaty with Jerusalem.

Speaking to a delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives Armed Forces Committee — which has already visited Israel — Sadat said

that if it were possible for Begin "to settle with me, why doesn't he settle with others?"

Sadat said that a Middle East settlement would have to be based on Israel's withdrawal from all territories that the Arabs lost in the 1967 war and the establishment of a Palestinian state. In an obvious reference to Begin's rejection of these two principles, Sadat said that he was not laying down these demands as preconditions to negotiations.

When asked about his declared willingness to come to Jerusalem, Sadat said he wanted "not only to sit with Mr. Begin but all the 120 deputies." He then added: "I did not receive an invitation yet."

In contrast to the past, when Sadat's flirtations with Israel were confined to foreign audiences, the Egyptian leader's statements this time were given wide coverage in the Cairo press.

Also in contrast to the past, the Egyptian state-controlled news media gave wide coverage to Begin's extraordinary direct appeal for peace to the Egyptian people on Friday. (See full text, page 2.)

Cairo TV and radio on Friday night interrupted its normal programme to broadcast a government statement which said that

U.S. Arab scholars may talk for PLO

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Prof. Walid Khalidi, a Palestinian research fellow at the Harvard Centre for International Affairs, and Prof. Hisham Shihabi, a Palestinian scholar at Georgetown University here in Washington, are the two most prominent living in the U.S. Several informed sources yesterday speculated that Egyptian President Sadat was probably referring to either Khalidi or Shihabi when he told a delegation of U.S. Congressmen that he had proposed to President Carter that such an "American professor" of Palestinian ancestry lead the Palestinian delegation at Geneva. Sadat is reported to have said that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, agreed to the idea.

U.S. officials were being tight-lipped yesterday in disclosing the name of the Palestinian professor for fear that advance publicity might kill the whole idea. The Americans had asked Egypt to put together a list of suitable Palestinians who might become members of the United Arab delegation at Geneva. Egypt has been coordinating this list with the PLO and other Arab states.

Israel refuses to allow "known" members of the PLO to participate at Geneva. Neither Khalidi nor Shihabi are "known" members of that organization, although both clearly sympathize with it.

A reliable source said that Khalidi has always identified with the so-called "moderate" or "mainstream" wing of the PLO, headed by Arafat. But Shihabi, in the past, was identified with the more radical "rejectionists," headed by George Habash and other members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The source noted, however, that recently Shihabi has aligned himself more with the Arafat camp, and

would probably be acceptable to the PLO leader at this time.

Shihabi is an American citizen, while Khalidi is not. Khalidi is a professor at the American University of Beirut and the head of the Institute for Palestine Studies there. He has been associated with Herod for a year and a half.

In the past, Israeli officials maintained that only Palestinian Arabs actually living at this time in the West Bank or the Gaza Strip would be eligible to attend the conference as members of the Palestinian delegation.

American officials have been considering a proposal which would accept Palestinians from outside the West

Israel, Egypt accept paper 'to negotiate'

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — President Jimmy Carter has confirmed that Egypt and Israel have accepted "a negotiating paper" on procedures for reconvening the Geneva Middle East conference.

In an interview on Friday with out-of-town newspaper editors, the President called upon Jordan, Lebanon and Syria to do the same "without too much more delay." Carter's remarks were released in a formal transcript by the White House yesterday.

Carter did not provide details of the "negotiating paper," but U.S. sources later confirmed that the president was referring in general to the U.S.-led "working paper" on procedures for Geneva. Egypt is reported to have accepted the thrust of that paper.

American sources said that Egypt and Saudi Arabia were exerting pressure on Syria to follow suit so that a conference can get off the ground. Jordan and Lebanon will follow Syria's lead, the sources said.

Meanwhile in Cairo, the semi-official newspaper "Al-Ahram" reported yesterday that the U.S. has sent Egypt a new formula to reconvene the conference with Palestinian participation.

The formula would have the U.S. and the Soviet Union — co-chairmen of the parley — invite the Arabs to form one delegation "with Palestinian participation," the paper said in a dispatch from its correspondent in Washington.

"The invitation would include topics on the agenda — Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian cause," the paper said.

Egyptian foreign ministry officials were not available for comment. Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and his top aides are in Tunisia where Arab foreign ministers are discussing a unified Arab stand on Geneva.

The newspaper report said the new American suggestions were in response to Egyptian "remarks" relayed to Washington on October 19 on the previous U.S.-Israel "working paper."

In his interview with the editors Carter said the Middle East conflict is "one of the most difficult and complicated questions" that he ad-

ministration has addressed. "I doubt that any foreign negotiating effort has ever been attempted that is more complicated, more thankless, and sometimes more frustrating."

The President said, however, that he had to attempt to resolve the dispute because "world peace is dependent on a resolution of those major differences."

Continuing, he said: "We have evolved now what is called a negotiating paper that has been accepted by some of the parties involved, publicly by Israel and by Egypt. We hope that Jordan and Lebanon and Syria will agree to go to Geneva without too much more delay. That is just the first step. But in the negotiations on how the Geneva conference might take place, obviously, many of the issues have been raised."

Carter then referred once again to the "three most important" issues — real peace "this is something that the Arabs have never been willing to acknowledge before — a need for open borders, free trade, exchange of tourism, student exchange, genuine peace to live in harmony," territorial boundaries and defence lines, and the Palestinian question.

The president said that the Arabs had always refused in the past to negotiate directly with Israel. "They have now agreed to do that," he said. "They have also agreed...to conclude the discussion, if they are successful, with actual signed peace treaties."

Peres says U.S. stands by paper

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Opposition leader Shimon Peres was told by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that the U.S. will remain committed to the U.S.-Israel "working paper" on procedures for the Geneva conference.

Meeting with Israeli reporters here following talks with Vance, Vice President Walter Mondale, National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and other senior U.S. officials, Peres said on Friday the administration accepts the fact that the Israeli government has gone about as far as possible in making concessions on procedures for Geneva.

Peres also said that no one had complained to him about Prime Minister Menachem Begin's policies. In fact, one senior U.S. official actually praised Begin's "flexibility."

Regarding the procedures, Peres said that he came away from his talks with the impression that the U.S. may try to find some formula whereby the United Arab delegation may be allowed to remain in session for a longer period than the opening meeting of the conference. But Peres said he doubted whether Israel would agree to such a proposal, even if it were clear that the matter was mainly symbolic.

Peres also said that the six-point formula put forward by Brzezinski in "The New York Times" last week regarding the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip was not all that far removed from the type of thing he (Peres) had been suggesting over the years.

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Saudis lift ban on entry of Israeli Moslems into country
Post Middle East Affairs Editor
Saudi Arabia yesterday lifted a three-decade-long ban on the entry of Israeli Moslems to its territory on the annual Moslem pilgrimage (hajj).
An official spokesman in Amman said last night that his government has received a cable to this effect. The Saudis said that Moslem citizens of Israel will henceforth be allowed to enter the desert kingdom for pilgrimage, providing they are equipped with Jordanian travel documents.
The Jordanians had expressed willingness to issue such documents but cautioned that the Saudi decision

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THIS WEEK

Let's Draw 48 77
Minimum prize fund 11A,000,000
Minimum: 1st prize fund 11A,000,000
(including carry over)
TWO-DIGIT is the last day
for drawing in 1977
* Subject to re-draw
Maximum first prize
payment: 11,000,000

THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy to clear.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	27	16-24	14
Solan	33	17-23	13
Nahariya	43	15-20	22
Safed	56	6-11	12
Haifa Port	—	—	22
Tiberias	30	16-23	24
Nazareth	37	16-21	17
Afula	31	16-20	21
Shomron	38	10-15	18
Tel Aviv	38	16-22	22
B-G Airport	32	18-21	23
Jericho	24	17-26	26
Qaza	46	16-21	22
Beer-sheva	44	14-20	22
Eilat	60	17-22	24
Tiran Straits	35	18-23	25

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Dr. Avraham Avi-Hai will speak on "The Confrontation with the U.S." on Wednesday, November 16, at the B'nai B'rith Albert Einstein Lodge for English-speaking men and women at 5-6 Rehov Keren Hayesod, Jerusalem at 8.15 p.m.

ARRIVALS

Yehuda Hellman, executive director of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, from the U.S., for a one-week visit in connection with Israel's information programme in the U.S.

Arye Dolzin, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, from the U.S., where he participated in the World Jewish Congress convention.

Meir Wilner, MK, from Moscow, where he headed Kakh's delegation to the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

UJA Insurance Forum mission; UJA Long Island Country Club mission; UJA Bergen County, Baltimore and North Middlesex mission.

Pierre Mendes-France, former Prime Minister of France, to participate in an international symposium marking the 20th year of publication of the "New Outlook".

Members of Bundestag c'ttee on study mission

Seven members and the secretary of the committee on petitions of the West German Bundestag have arrived for a nine-day study mission as guests of the State Comptroller's office and the Commission for Complaints from the Public.

The committee performs functions exercised in other countries by ombudsmen, and in Israel by the head of the commission, Mrs. Lieselotte Berger is chairman of the committee.

Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization Workers' Committee Organization and Information Department Public Relations and Press Unit

A Memorial Meeting for

ZVI YARON ז"ל

will be held on Tuesday, November 15, 1977, at 6 p.m., in the Weizmann Hall, Jewish Agency Building, 48 King George Avenue, Jerusalem.

- Mishna Lesson
Rabbi Mordechai Kirshblum, Member of the Zionist Executive
- Addresses
Zvi Yaron, the Man — Prof. Moshe Goshen-Gottstein
Zvi Yaron, Opinion Leader — Mr. Eliezer Goldman
Zvi Yaron's Contribution to the Jewish World — Mr. Moshe Rivlin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael
- Excerpts from Zvi Yaron's Books Dr. Oded Shreer

His Friends and Those who Cherish his Memory are Invited

In great sorrow and deep grief we announce the death of

Rob Meir Shachna Frenkel of Crocow-Wellington-Tel Aviv

The funeral will leave today, Sunday, November 13, 1977 at 2 p.m. from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Rehov Dafna, Tel Aviv, for the Kiryat Shaul cemetery. A special bus will be available to the mourners.

The bereaved family

To our colleague

Yochanan Hatvani

we share in your grief on the death of your

MOTHER ז"ל

Zim Israel Navigation Company Ltd. Management and Staff

With deep sorrow, we announce the death of

THEA MARCUS ז"ל

(nee Goldberg)
The funeral took place on Friday, November 11, 1977, (Kislev 1, 5738)

Shosh and Michael Marcus — Kabri
Hana and Zeev Katz — Goshen
Miriam and David Eshet — Beit Yitzhak
David and Grisel Brin — Ramat Gan
Grandchildren and great-grandchildren

New 'Land Day' looms over Majd el-Kurum

By ANTOINE SHAHEEN and YOEL DAR
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The death of Ahmed Massari during last Tuesday's riot at Majd el-Kurum after an illegally-built house was demolished by the authorities may result in the calling of a general Arab protest, "similar to that of Land Day" next month on the 40th day after Massari's death.

At least that is what three Arab and Druze committees, which met yesterday in Nazareth, intend to propose. They plan to convene a meeting in Nazareth, in two weeks' time, of all Arab local councils and public organizations, at which the proclaiming of a day of protest will be discussed.

Land Day is the name given to the riots among the Israeli Arabs on March 30, 1976 to protest the expropriation of land in Galilee. Six Arabs were killed in the course of those riots.

The groups that met yesterday were the Committee of Arab Local Councils, the Committee for the Defence of the Land, and the Druze Initiative Committee. They discussed the problem of illegally-built houses in general, and last Tuesday's incident in particular.

They demanded that a public inquiry be conducted, and decided to send telegrams of protest to the Prime Minister and the Interior Minister. They also urged all Arab local councils to hold protest meetings and to collect contributions to aid Majd el-Kurum villagers who suffered bodily injury or property damage. The sum of IL100,000 is said to have been collected already in

Majd el-Kurum itself. Meanwhile, former Police Minister Shlomo Hillel (Alignment) has submitted to the Knesset Speaker a private member's bill that would empower the district courts to order the huilder of an unlicensed structure to have it demolished at his own cost, and to order his detention pending compliance.

Hillel contends that the situation has become intolerable, the demolition of a house now calling for the provision of a strong police detachment and the mounting of a carefully-planned operation. In Majd el-Kurum, life is now back to normal after a two-day strike. Local council chairman Nour Othman, supported by the public committee set up after the incident, prevailed on the residents to end the strike.

Workers went back to work on Friday, shops re-opened, and local council services resumed. Yesterday, school classes were resumed.

Twenty villagers remained for 15 days were refused permission to attend Massari's funeral on Friday afternoon, which was attended by thousands of persons from Galilee and the Little Triangle.

The funeral passed without incident, but a strong force of police and border police stood by at the nearby Carmel junction. The condition of Khalil Othman, who was wounded in the riots and sent to Rambam Hospital in Haifa, is still critical.

Yesterday, the police released from detention Hussein Kiwan, who hauled the house without a permit, and his father. The two had been remanded for 48 hours.

Katz favours tax amnesty if money used to help poor

By SUSAN BELLOS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Yisrael Katz, the new Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, said on Friday that he would agree to a cabinet decision on an amnesty for tax evaders if the "black money" returned is channelled into social purposes.

Katz, who was speaking on Friday to a group of neighbourhood activists in Jerusalem's Katamon quarter, cited three pre-conditions for any discussion about the proposed amnesty. First, any money made available should be re-allocated towards the rehabilitation of the worst slums and poverty pockets in Israel. Second, he demanded the hefting up of the present tax-collection system, and genuine taxation (mass emel). The minister's third pre-condition was much tougher punishment for tax-dodgers.

The problem of an amnesty for tax evaders, he said, had very serious social and moral ramifications. If an amnesty is to take place, there is a moral onus to return the moneys accrued to the state coffers and to earmark them for social purposes, he emphasized.

Commenting on the provisional budget proposal, Katz said he thought that, in light of the new economic policy, it was crucially important not to make any cuts in the social policy budget, so as to prevent the further weakening of low wage earners. He stressed that he was not speaking of those already classified as "needy," such as pensioners or families on public assistance, but of low wage earners who have been hit by the NEP. He added that he was pleased that "no final decisions" have been made on the budget and that there was still a great deal to thrash out at the cabinet.

It is estimated at the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs that as much as 50 per cent of Israel's wage earners have been severely hit by NEP.

Kiryat Gat blast

KIRYAT GAT (Hem). — A small explosive device went off Friday afternoon at a bus station here slightly injuring a 14-year-old boy.

The boy, Ilan Koryvaish, was wounded in his leg and sent home after treatment.

Police arrested over 150 workers from the West Bank for questioning. Most of the workers were released later in the day.

TWO CHILDREN aged 8 and 10 were arrested on Friday in the Old City of Jerusalem, on suspicion of stealing a woman's purse in the open market.

Earlier last week, an eight-year-old was arrested in a similar purse-snatching case.

Police arrested over 150 workers from the West Bank for questioning. Most of the workers were released later in the day.

The Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure will get no funds for new oil exploration, and the Electric Corporation will have to raise the capital for expansion in the private money market. Fuel will cost more for the budget intends to create an IL700m. surplus in the Equalization Fund — which means that gasoline will probably go up to IL10 a litre.

We deeply mourn the death of our beloved mother, grandmother and sister

ILSE BICKART

The funeral will take place at 10.30 a.m., tomorrow, Monday, November 14, 1977, at the Jewish Cemetery in Zurich

Mourners:
Gabriel, Ursula, Adriel, Daniel and Tommy Caro, Zurich
Hanni and Erich Weiser, Paris
Huene and Helga Caro, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv
Ernst and Tony Simon, Jerusalem

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mourn the loss of our beloved Founder, former President and Chairman

ROBERT SZOLD

Julius Weiss, Chairman
Sidney Mosher, President

In great sorrow we announce the death of our dear

MARY SCHAVERIN

The funeral took place Thursday, November 10, 1977.

Schaverin Family, Zefra Family and Kibbutz Tzora

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Schaverin Family, Zefra Family and Kibbutz Tzora

In great sorrow we announce the death of our beloved

GERSHON OLSWANG ז"ל

The funeral will be held today, Sunday, November 13, 1977 at the Segula cemetery in Petah Tikva at 3 p.m.

His wife: Gnesha Olswang
The family in Israel and England

A bus will leave from the deceased's home, 82 Rehov Bialik, Ramat Gan at 2.30 p.m.

BUDGET

(Continued from page one)

per cent in exports, in real terms. The new budget aims at shifting development expenditures from the State budget to the private capital market, but development budgets for which that alternative does not exist in practice — in agriculture, for example — have also been cut sharply. The Government will benefit from the 40 per cent of agricultural investment, instead of 70 per cent up to now. That includes new agricultural settlements, except those beyond the Green Line.

The local authorities will not get more money from the central government. They will have to increase their services even to keep up with population increase. Local rates will go up 5-10 per cent more than price inflation. Development projects will be cut down — thus, the Dan region sewerage project will not be begun.

The police will get more money, and so will the Prison Service; the Civil Guard, however, will have to cut down on its salaries staff. The Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Religious Affairs will receive the same amount, in real terms, as at present.

The Education Ministry will have to absorb all of the population increase by reducing still further the number of school classes. In addition to that reduction, which will save IL130m., the Ministry will have to cut another IL140m. from its budget. There will be no new programmes, high school classes will get fewer hours, there will be fewer teacher-college classes, school meals will be cut, and parents will be asked to pay higher tuition fees. Small high-school classes will be cancelled.

Higher education will get much less money. The budget has been cut in half in nominal terms — from IL141m. in the current year to IL70m. University students and their parents will have to bear the brunt. Also, there will be no money for new buildings — not even to finish those already started.

The Health Ministry will likewise not receive more than it does now. There will be no additional doctors, nurses, or services. The budget's explanatory notes advise the ministry to eliminate hospital beds to release money for additional services. The development budget is to remain at the same real level as now.

The Labour and Social Affairs Ministry will have its wings clipped by IL60m. There will be fewer children in day-care centres and boarding schools, and those who remain will have to pay more. There will be little additional investment, but some expansion of vocational-training facilities will be provided for.

The housing budget will be cut 20 per cent, in real terms. While the economy needs 30,000 new flats a year, the budget foresees new starts of publicly-financed housing of only 1,000. The judges' makers hope that the rest will be provided by private enterprise, with the help of land sales to private contractors. For the elimination of slums there will be only IL150m.

Mortgages will not keep up with the rate of price inflation, except for those given to the needy. In the agricultural settlements, loans for residential construction will be cut at the same rate as for urban housing. In new agricultural settlements the budget for housing will be cut from IL600m. this year to IL250m. next year.

The Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure will get no funds for new oil exploration, and the Electric Corporation will have to raise the capital for expansion in the private money market. Fuel will cost more for the budget intends to create an IL700m. surplus in the Equalization Fund — which means that gasoline will probably go up to IL10 a litre.

We deeply mourn the death of our beloved mother, grandmother and sister

ILSE BICKART

The funeral will take place at 10.30 a.m., tomorrow, Monday, November 14, 1977, at the Jewish Cemetery in Zurich

Mourners:
Gabriel, Ursula, Adriel, Daniel and Tommy Caro, Zurich
Hanni and Erich Weiser, Paris
Huene and Helga Caro, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv
Ernst and Tony Simon, Jerusalem

The Officers and Trustees of P.E.F. Israeli Endowment Funds

mourn the loss of our beloved Founder, former President and Chairman

ROBERT SZOLD

Julius Weiss, Chairman
Sidney Mosher, President

In great sorrow we announce the death of our dear

MARY SCHAVERIN

The funeral took place Thursday, November 10, 1977.

Schaverin Family, Zefra Family and Kibbutz Tzora

In great sorrow we announce the death of our dear

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The funeral took place Thursday, November 10, 1977.

Schaverin Family, Zefra Family and Kibbutz Tzora

In great sorrow we announce the death of our beloved

GERSHON OLSWANG ז"ל

The funeral will be held today, Sunday, November 13, 1977 at the Segula cemetery in Petah Tikva at 3 p.m.

His wife: Gnesha Olswang
The family in Israel and England

A bus will leave from the deceased's home, 82 Rehov Bialik, Ramat Gan at 2.30 p.m.

Text of Begin's address to Egyptians

The following is the text of the address made Friday by Prime Minister Menachem Begin to the Egyptian people by radio. (See story P.1)

Citizens of Egypt: This is the first time that I address you directly, but it is not for the first time that I think and speak of you. You are our neighbours and always will be. For the last 29 years, a tragic, completely unnecessary conflict has continued between your country and ours. Since the time when the government of King Farouk gave the order to invade our land, Egypt, Israel, in order to strangle our newly-restored freedom and independence, four major wars have taken place between you and us. Much blood was shed on both sides. Many families were orphaned and bereaved, in Egypt and Israel.

In retrospect, we know that all those attempts to destroy the Jewish state were in vain, as were all the sacrifices you were called upon to make — in life, in development, in economy, in social advancement — all these superfluous sacrifices were also in vain. And may I tell you, our neighbours, that so it will be in the future. You should know that we have come back to the land of our forefathers, that it is we who have liberated the country from British rule, and that we have established our independence in our land for all generations to come.

We wish you well. In fact, there is no reason whatsoever for hostility between our peoples. In ancient times, Egypt and Israel were allies, real friends and allies, against a common enemy from the north. Indeed, many changes have taken place since those days. But perhaps the intrinsic basis for friendship and mutual help remains unaltered.

We, the Israelis, stretch out our hand to you. It is not, as you know, a weak hand. If attacked, we shall always de-

fund ourselves, as our forefathers, the Maccabees, did and won the day.

But we do not want any clashes with you. Let us say to another, and let it be a silent wish by both people: Egypt and Israel, no more wars, no more bloodshed, no more threat. Let us not only make peace. Let us start on the road of friendship, of sincere and productive cooperation. We can help each other. We can make lives of our nations better, easier, happier.

Your President said, two days ago, that he is ready to come to Jerusalem, to our parliament — the Knesset — to prevent one Egyptian soldier from being wounded. It is a good statement. I have already welcomed it, and it will be a pleasure to welcome and receive your President with the traditional hospitality you as have inherited from our common father, Abraham. I, for my part, will of course be ready to come to capital, Cairo, for the same purpose. No more war, peace — a real peace and forever. It is in the holy Koran, in the Torah, that our right to this land was stated and affirmed. May I read it to you this evening: "And I will say to you, as I said to Moses: 'Remember the goodness of Allah to you when he appointed prophets amongst you as his people, enter the holy land which Allah has written down as yours...'"

It is in this spirit of our common belief in God, in providence, in right and in justice, in all the great values which were handed down to you by the prophets, Mohammed and by our prophets, Moses, Yisrael Yirmiyahu, Yehoshua — it is in this human spirit, say to you with all my heart: Shalom.

It means shalom. And vice-versa: shalom means shalom.

Shavit optimistic on NEP, but industry 'needs help'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Avraham Shavit, president of the Manufacturers Association, said here on Friday that although he was "more optimistic than a fortnight ago" about the new economic policy, several industries were still finding themselves in "dire difficulty."

In an address to the Commercial and Industrial Club, he said industry should be given preferential treatment by the authorities, because it is "the backbone of our strength." Cheap credits are essential, as well as the right to dismiss redundant workers. "If the secretary-general of the Histadrut interprets liberalization as the right of workers to demand the highest wages they can get, the manufacturer must be able to choose his workers according to merit and pay them what they are worth," he stated.

At present, Shavit said, in-

dustrialists are told not only where to buy raw materials and to whom they must sell their produce at what prices, "but we cannot decide on the number of workers the manufacturing process requires."

Shavit described the imposition of a 25 per cent surcharge on materials in stock as "virtual expropriation." He said, "We have stocked materials in compliance with the government's request to keep this country supplied in case it is cut off from its sources by strikes or war."

Though the workers may be the largest sector directly affected by the new situation, "it is demagogic to claim they are the only ones," Shavit said. "Several industries will find themselves in dire difficulty, and the government must help them, because they perform a national function."

Young says Carter prepared to lose popularity over M.E.

By MALKA RABINOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — America's UN Ambassador Andrew Young has indicated that President Carter believes that any Israeli leader, regardless of party, would find it hard to make "difficult" political decisions.

But Carter in an attempt to bring about these decisions, "and move towards peace," has, Young said, "sacrificed his own popularity." Young said on Thursday night, Carter has done so, he added, in the belief that the American people will "ultimately" back him.

Young was defending Carter's Middle East policy in an appearance before a sometimes hostile audience at Bnai Yeshurun Synagogue here. The ambassador's first response to a question was interrupted by half a dozen demonstrators who tossed leaflets and shouted "Hell no PLO" and "Carter and Young must go." Riots and catcalls followed remarks on the PLO.

Young said Carter had reached an assessment of the Israeli political scene even prior to last May's elections.

"I think the President decided that in Israel you had a government that regardless of who won... it would be very hard for that government to make difficult decisions."

SECOND RAID ON LEBANON

(Continued from page one)

such number that one has to speak of a real massacre." Joshua Brillant, Jerusalem Post Reporter, adds:

Friday's incidents began at 7.40 a.m. Some 10 Katyusha rockets were fired at kibbutz Yir'on at intervals of one or two minutes. Kibbutz members fell to the ground when they heard the rockets and dashed to the shelters after the first explosion, and stayed there for a number of hours.

Israeli artillery opened fire immediately at the Hitt Jbel area six kms. northwest of Yir'on. The IDF spokesman said it shelled "the sources of the fire."

The Air Force sent planes to patrol the area "to prevent a continuation of such attacks," the spokesman announced.

At 3.10 p.m., pilots noticed that anti-aircraft missiles were firing at them from an orange grove south of Tyre. The IDF spokesman said the grove was "in an orange grove populated area." Two planes attacked the terrorist position, the spokesman said.

The IDF spokesman denied reports from Beirut that the artillery shelled southern Lebanon on Friday night.

60 litres of beer and close to five litres of schnapps. Then came wine, and later a "beer baptism" in which the men took turns standing in the middle of a circle while their comrades poured mugs of beer over their heads and bodies.

Later the officers built a fire of waste paper on the campus grounds, reportedly amid shouts of "Throw in a Jew!" and "Jews Got Out of Germany!" They were also said to have greeted each other with "Heil!" and to have sung the Nazi "Horst Wessel" song.

Weinstein, who says he studied records of the defence ministry's investigation and interviewed one of the dismissed lieutenants, wrote that some of the officers were so "uncontrollably drunk" that it is difficult to determine now what was actually said.

He believes that charges that anti-Semitism and right-radicalism per-

killed by taxi

TEL AVIV (Hem). — Nachur, 73-year-old journalist, died day night of injuries sustained when he was run over by a taxi at the corner of Pliner and streets.

Other persons died, citizens towards the end of David Bohrer, 50, of Kiryat Shalom, who was killed while crossing the road near Carmel by a car.

Moshe Chen, 27, of Kiryat Shalom, was killed when a car hit him while he was riding a bicycle.

passengers were injured them seriously. The police the driver of the car.

AJC president se U.S. policy 'imp

BEN-GURION AIRPO

"change for the better" policy toward Israel was in the Carter administration response to the Beirut massacre, to condemn retaliation in Lebanon, a Richard Meuss, president American Jewish Congress arrived here yesterday.

Maass is heading a delegation which will co-ordinate with cabinet ministers, ambassador Samuel Lewi, Arab leaders.

U.S. accepts Israel stand on N-ar

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON



Q. "Who can give us some information on Export potential for the British Market?"

A. "We can. We'll give you an up-to-date list of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions this Winter in Britain, the businessman's Market Place. Take our daily morning flight to London. Meet some of your fellow businessmen in our First Class cabin. We can take care of your hotel reservations and your car hire.

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Dutch may extradite them to Bonn 2 West German terrorists captured

AMSTERDAM. — The Ministry of Justice will probably extradite to West Germany the two West German terrorists captured on Thursday night in a bloody gun battle in a quiet Amsterdam residential district, according to Nicholas Messchaert, Amsterdam's chief public prosecutor.

Messchaert said yesterday that the extradition of the two — one of them sought in the death last month of kidnapped industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer — had been requested by Bonn.

So far, Dutch authorities have been unable to get any information out of the two — Christoph Wackernagel, 26 and Richard Schneider, 28 — on terrorist activities.

Wackernagel, who is on the official list of 16 extremists wanted by Bonn in connection with Schleyer's murder, has refused to speak to police. He is demanding to see his lawyer.

Schneider remains critically ill and unable to speak, with bullet wounds in his head, lungs and back from the shootout. Wackernagel also was wounded.

Messchaert said yesterday that the two men were at present being detained on suspicion of the attempted manslaughter of three Amsterdam police officers all slightly wounded in the gun battle. The three policemen were all wearing bulletproof vests.

The shootout occurred after Wackernagel and Schneider left their rented apartment to make a telephone call. Messchaert said the apartment occupied by the two men had been inadvertently discovered two weeks ago while police were investigating the kidnapping of Dutch multi-millionaire Maurice Carasso.

Messchaert said police had stalked out the area and a force of 10 detectives and policemen followed the two men to the telephone booth.



Richard Schneider (left) and Christoph Wackernagel, the two West German terrorists who were wounded and captured in a bloody shootout with Dutch police in Amsterdam on Thursday night.

(UPI/telephone)

As one of the two Germans was dialling a plain-clothes detective opened the door and asked how long they would be. One of the two men replied, "One moment, please." In German and promptly pulled a pistol. Messchaert said that the German started shooting as armed police emerged from cover behind parked automobiles.

One of the two men hurled a grenade toward police, Messchaert said. The two Germans were cut down by police fire as they emerged from the telephone booth.

Wackernagel, a former actor and film-maker, and the other 15 on Bonn's official list have been the most wanted criminals in West Germany since Schleyer was found dead in the boot of a car at Mulhouse, southeastern France on October 19. The remaining 15 are still at large

and security officials fear they will strike again. Wackernagel is suspected of drafting some of the messages to leftist newspapers and also of filming the video tapes of Schleyer used by the kidnappers in their attempt to exchange the industrialist for 11 terrorist prisoners held in West German jails.

The lawyer that Wackernagel demands to see is Peter Bakker Schut, who is due to defend Knut Folkerts, a West German who goes on trial in Utrecht on December 6 for his alleged role in a September night fight there in which one Dutch policeman was killed.

Schneider was believed to have taken part in the bombing of a courthouse in Zweibrücken, southwest Germany, almost two weeks ago. (Reuter, AP, AFP)

More explosives found in cell block of Baader-Meinhof prisoners

STUTTGART (Reuter). — The second round of the search for three Baader-Meinhof terrorist leaders widened Friday when more explosives were found in their cell block.

The Public Prosecutor's office said bulldozers carrying out excavation work on the seventh floor of the top security Stammheim jail found about 400 grammes of explosives and three detonators hidden behind a wall in a cell that had been occupied by another of the convicted Baader-Meinhof group.

The disclosure follows the earlier discovery of 270 grammes of explosives in a search of the seventh floor cells after the deaths of terrorist leaders Andreas Baader, Jan-Carl Raspe and Gudrun Ensslin

last month. The West German Government said the three terrorists killed themselves, apparently in a suicide pact, after learning that an attempt by four hijackers to secure their freedom for the lives of 86 hostages on the Lufthansa airliner at Mogadishu was foiled by a commando raid.

Officials have been unable to explain how the explosives — enough to demolish cell walls — were smuggled into the jail, or how Baader and Raspe got the guns which they are said to have turned on themselves.

The prison governor and the justice minister of the State of Baden-Wuerttemberg, centred in Stuttgart, have already resigned over the security lapse.

Animals, wild life disappearing

MORGES, Switzerland (AP). — Startling new figures on animals and plants close to extinction throughout the world were published on Thursday by the World Wildlife Fund.

In its conservation programme for 1978, the fund says that 357 varieties of mammals, 348 birds, 189 reptiles, and 30,000 plants, are now facing extinction.

Animals on the verge of extinction, a fund spokesman said, included the Javan tiger, — only about five are left — the Java rhinoceros (20), the Spanish lynx, 11 species of deer and five of the 19 known species of otters. The fund cites Tanzania as being one of the worst offenders in poaching, saying the trade there is carried out on an internationally organized basis.

Lufthansa flying to Algiers again

FRANKFURT (AP). — Lufthansa Airlines, which cancelled a flight to Algeria last week over a security dispute, announced that yesterday's flight to Algiers had flown as scheduled.

West Germany's national airline cancelled Tuesday's flight to the Algerian capital after authorities there apparently refused to allow German police to screen prospective passengers on its soil.

The Bonn government asked 12 countries with reputations for lax airport security to allow its police to conduct searches of passengers as part of a campaign against airline hijackings.

According to a government spokesman, Algeria was the only country whose response was "unacceptable" although the Algerians reportedly indicated a willingness to cooperate in the anti-hijacking campaign.

After Tuesday's cancellation, a high level West German delegation led by State Secretary Dieter Froehlich met with officials in Algiers to discuss Bonn's security plans. The results of the meeting were not disclosed, but the Algerians apparently satisfied the German delegation about their security plans.

The stepped-up security follows a threat by West German terrorists to blow up three Lufthansa jetliners starting this Tuesday.

In letters to Lufthansa and foreign news agencies, persons claiming to be members of the terrorist Red Army faction said the planes would be blown up in flight in memory of jailed terrorists Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe, who committed suicide in their cells on October 18.

In the U.S., a Coast Guard official on Friday said armed boats are patrolling the waters off Boston's Logan International Airport as part of a security programme directed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The official said security at the airport and reports of possible terrorist missile attacks on the Lufthansa airline were discussed at a meeting last week of a special security committee.

Felix Becker, deputy public relations manager for Lufthansa in New York, said there was no particular threat to operations in Boston. He said security measures have been taken at all airports used by the airline.

Pretoria adopts war powers

PRETORIA, South Africa (AP). — The South African government adopted wartime powers on Friday, enabling the country's minister of economic affairs to compel local and South African-based companies to produce strategic and military goods if the need arises.

Four previously unused sections of the 1970 National Supplies Act were brought into operation by proclamation, published in the Pretoria government gazette.

Economic Affairs Minister Chris Heunis said last week that the action was being taken to ensure the supply of goods and services if deemed necessary or expedient in the interests of the state.

He said the move was to reduce the "strategic vulnerability" of South Africa. It followed a decision by the UN last week to impose a mandatory arms embargo on white-ruled South Africa as one way to ensure its recent crackdown on the country's black consciousness movement.

Under the new powers, the minister can order the supply to the government of needed goods, including armaments, by foreign-owned South African-based subsidiaries, as well as local companies. Failure to comply with the government order could result in the seizure of both goods and property and heavy fines.

In the mounting crackdown on blacks, police arrested 826 persons, including 198 schoolchildren, in a house-to-house sweep through the Atteridgeville-Paulsville black township near Pretoria on Thursday. Police threw a cordon around the township Thursday morning and stopped cars and buses going in and out of the township. The air-bus raid was supervised from the air by police in a helicopter.

Brig. H.L. Abbott, division commander of police for the northern Transvaal province, said the raid was to combat criminal elements in the township.

He said 410 blacks were arrested for Passbook Law violations and the 198 schoolchildren were detained to determine whether they were "children in need of care." Another eight blacks were charged with possession of stolen property, five were charged with public violence, four were arrested for possession of marijuana and one for illegal possession of gasoline.

The Passbook Law requires blacks to carry an identity book and to obtain government permission to live and work in white areas. The law is used by white-ruled South Africa to control the movement of rural blacks in urban areas.

Abbott said the raid outside of Pretoria had nothing to do with student unrest that has erupted intermittently in black ghettos over the past 16 months.

Brezhnev revealed as commander of Soviet forces

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev has been officially identified for what the Western military experts believe is the first time as Supreme Commander of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The identification came in an article in the Defence Ministry monthly "Voennoy Vremennik" (Military Herald) by Colonel-General Genady Sredin, first deputy chief of the armed forces political administration.

The article, in the monthly's October edition, described the party as "the source of the strength and the might" of Soviet forces and declared Brezhnev's own speeches were a contribution to military thinking.

'Switch to coal' provision approved by Congress c'tee

WASHINGTON (AP). — A U.S. Congressional conference committee gave unanimous but tentative approval on Friday to the bulk of President Carter's plan to make American power plants and industries switch from oil and natural gas to coal.

The compromise bill could send electricity prices soaring to consumers in areas where power plants now burn large quantities of these fuels.

It would prohibit new plants from burning oil or natural gas, give the government the power to force existing plants to shift to coal, and generally prohibit any use of natural gas by utilities after 1990.



A Korean woman crying at her house which was wrecked by dynamite blast on Friday at a railway station.

Arson suspected Korean blast kills 51, injures over 1,000

SEOUL (Reuter). — At least 51 persons were killed, more than 1,000 injured and hundreds of buildings flattened when a train loaded with dynamite blew up in a southwestern Korean city on Saturday night, police said yesterday.

They said they were investigating whether a fire reported to have started in the freight train before the blast at Iri city railway station may have been set deliberately during the absence of a watchman.

Five of those killed were crushed to death when the force of the explosion, fuelled by 24 tons of dynamite, sent the roof of a theatre crashing down on 700 people watching a show.

Nine persons were still missing yesterday.

Panicked residents of Iri, which has a population of 110,000, fled into the streets in a rush for safety after the shock waves ripped across the town.

The explosion plunged Iri into darkness and gouged out a crater 10 metres across. The railway station was left a twisted mass of steel and charred, overturned freight cars.

Police first thought the explosion may have been triggered accidentally by a burning cigarette.

A railway official reported that the man watching the dynamite train jumped from one of its cars shouting "fire, fire." But the man, later quoted by police, said that he did not smoke and had found a fire blazing in the car when he returned from eating at a nearby restaurant.

The explosion, the worst peacetime dynamite blast in South Korea's history — flattened 670 buildings and damaged almost 9,000, police said.

The area of destruction and damage covered 70 per cent of the city, a grain-trading centre 175 kilometres south of Seoul.

Police estimated the total damage at \$10.5m. In Seoul, President Park Chung-hee called an emergency cabinet meeting and then flew to Iri to survey the damage and direct rescue and rehabilitation operations.

The army rushed 10,000 troops to the city to recover bodies and clear up rubble.

Kidnappers of Austrian millionaire silent

VIENNA (Reuter). — The family of kidnapped Austrian millionaire Walter Michael Palmers kept silent yesterday as a midday deadline for payment of a 30 million schilling (\$3m) ransom passed.

It was not immediately known whether the abductors, who have also kept silent for two days since making their ransom demand, had finally contacted the family.

Palmers' son-in-law, businessman Manfred Wilhelm, left the family's elegant home in northwest Vienna yesterday morning about an hour before the deadline expired, brushing aside questions from waiting reporters.

Police refused to comment on unconfirmed reports that the family had received word this morning that Palmers, who owns a chain of lingerie shops, was still alive.

Wilhelm said Friday night the family was ready to pay a ransom but could not raise the full amount demanded. Speaking on Austrian radio, he said, "We think we have enough to get on with the process of negotiating."

He also pleaded with the kidnappers, who have yet to say what they will do with Palmers if their demands are not met, to make contact.

The kidnappers, who dragged Palmers from his car on Wednesday night, left behind a note telling the family to pay the ransom in French, Swiss, Austrian and West German currencies.

Wilhelm's plea with the captors had been the second one on Friday. Earlier, the 1,500 employees of the Palmers concern asked publicly that their chief be released at the earliest possible time.

Chinese child for living it

HONG KONG (AP). — Chinese are eating and drinking much, and attending too many parties, say some readers of Peo Daily.

Reader King Hsui of Kt province, in a letter to the Peo Daily, said many units in his factory invented all kinds of excuses "stuff themselves with food."

Some people, including cadres, have organized "groups," he said. "They eat, drink, and play. They eat, they are guests. They eat, they love to eat. They eat, they hold discussion meetings, eat because a project has just completed."

Some people even celebrate success of their "anti-waste campaign" by giving lavish banquets.

The November issue of the Peo Daily, devoted to "anti-waste," criticized over-indulgence.

Reader Kuo Chi-meng of province said eating parties whenever there is a banquet from one factory to another. "Official inspecting delegations become big eating parties," he said.

Other readers said the cause of combating over-eating and waste is a serious class struggle urged all patriotic Chinese to a success.

Back to original heartbeat

CAPE TOWN (Reuter). — heart put in a South African transplant pioneer Christi said has stopped beating at removed, leaving the man's life much-improved original.

Dr. Barnard said last night the man's own heart had remarkably since the second was implanted three months "piggy-back" operation.

The donor heart unaccountably stopped beating last Thursday. Barnard said rejection of the heart, the usual cause of transplant failure — did not in the reason this time. A live test would be made donor heart to discover if stopped.

this week at the israel museum jerusalem

Guided tours in English, Sun. & Wed. 11 a.m., Upper Entrance Hall

Mon., Nov. 14
3.30 p.m.
CHILDREN'S FILM
CARTOON FESTIVAL No. 2

Tue., Nov. 15
7.15 p.m.
GALLERY TALK
HOMAGE TO CHAGALL, Stephanie Rachum — In Hebrew

Thu., Nov. 16
4.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.
ART FILM CLUB
"LISTOMANIA" (Great Britain 1975)
Director: Ken Russell, with Roger Daltrey, Ringo Starr

Wed., Nov. 16
8.30 p.m.
LECTURE
UNKNOWN SOURCES OF THE WORKS OF CHAGALL, by Mrs. Friedman, Tel Aviv University (in Hebrew, with slides)

Thurs., Nov. 17
3.30 p.m.
FILM FOR YOUTH
"FRIENDS OF THE ANIMALS" (Sweden)

Sat., Nov. 19
CONCERT

8.30 p.m.
YANNULA PAPPAS — MEZZO-SOPRANO
with Wendy Elster-Kashi, flute; Emmanuel Gruber, violin cello; Benjamin Oren, piano, Works by Scarlatti, Schumann, Telemann, Rossini, Ravel, Joaquin Rodrigo.

EXHIBIT OF THE MONTH
Special exhibit in honour of Chagall's 90th birthday — "The Synagogue at Safed" — painted in 1931 during the artist's visit to this country.

AT THE ROCKEFELLER MUSEUM
Grenades: Islamic period; Roman Mosaic pavement from Nabulus; Pottery vessels: early Canaanite period.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY FORUM
Every Monday evening in English at 8 p.m. at the United Synagogue Centre 2/4 Rehov Agon, Jerusalem

November 14
GENEVA — ROAD TO PEACE OR ANOTHER WAR
Panel of: FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
Moderator: Eliezer Whartman, North American Newspaper Alliance
Eric Silver, London Observer and Guardian, David Greenway, Washington Post

November 21
MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE GAZA STRIP
— A Model of Jewish-Arab Cooperation
Lecturer: Dr. Eli Leach, Chief of Health Services in the Gaza Strip

November 28
To be announced

Admission free

Co-sponsors: Information Centre, Ministry of Education
Dept. of Social Integration, Ministry of Immigrant Absorption
Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel

FBI declared him security risk 18 years ago Laser inventor wins fight for patent

WASHINGTON (AP). — The man who conceived the laser — and was then frozen out of work on the ray-gun device because he was classified as a security risk — now stands to take a giant slice of the multi-billion dollar laser industry, as a result of court action last week.

The inventor, R. Gordon Gould, says he never became bitter during the 18-year legal battle he waged to establish his U.S. patent — even when the military classified his work and seized the notes he had prepared while doing research at New York's Columbia University.

Now, he's savouring the satisfaction of a long-awaited triumph, while the laser industry braces itself for the possibility of having to pay out new licence fees and royalties.

Gould, vice-president of a small optical fiber firm in Galtersburg, Maryland, has been granted a patent recognizing him as the developer of the system which uses solid material, such as a ruby, to generate the laser beam. This type of laser represents about one-third of the high-intensity light devices now in use.

Laser sales currently are running at an estimated \$1b. a year, and are projected at \$5b. by 1984. The devices are used for many purposes, including delicate surgery, transmission of photographs, metal cutting, measurement taking, communications relays and military applications.

Gould to a percentage of profits from sales of the device.

Gould's struggle dates back to 1959, when he tried to interest the military in the invention, which amplifies light into a powerful straight beam which can be focused to a fine point, generating heat with great delicacy.

The military saw the potential for a "death ray," and classified Gould's work as his patent application as a secret. However, Gould had attended some left-wing political meetings in the 1940s and failed the FBI's security check.

That prompted authorities to confiscate his notebooks — they were held for three years — and to prevent military experts who were working to develop his machine from discussing their work with Gould.

"That slowed down their laser development," he noted, "because they couldn't tell me what they were doing and get guidance from me."

Eugene M. Lang, head of the firm which is marketing Gould's patent rights, said he expects when all the patent issues are settled, Gould will have a claim on 90 per cent of the lasers manufactured or sold in the U.S.

An earlier patent issued to Dr. Charles H. Townes and Arthur Schawlow expired more than a year ago. Townes had developed the maser, a device producing microwave radiation, and was accused from this to laser development at

about the same time as Gould. Gould's work began in 1957 at Columbia, where his first notebook showing the basic laser concept was prepared and notarized. But he followed bad legal advice and delayed applying for a patent.

As a result, Townes and Schawlow applied for a patent first, in 1958, and published their work first in scientific journals.

So the legal fight began. His employers helped Gould finance the battle, and eventually he fought on with his own money, until a 1973 court decision held that the Townes-Schawlow patent application did not have enough information to allow them to retain their entire patent.

That opened the way for Gould to obtain his newly issued patent for the amplifier — the heart of the laser.

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Egypt's brain drain gathers pace

By IRENE REESON
CAIRO (Otna). "It will not hide from you, my sons, that before the decision to go to war...our economic situation had reached zero. There was nothing left for us to do but enter the battle, whatever happened. After the October 6 (1973) war we received \$500 million, which served our economy and gave us a new life."

This statement by President Anwar Sadat to Egyptian student leaders in August 1974 caused consternation. The 1973 "glorious war of liberation" had been, after all, merely a cynical business transaction with human lives rated at their lowest. And, almost a year later, there was no evidence of the "new life."

The "open door economy" that followed the war was slow in getting off the ground. There was no evidence of the massive infusions of foreign investments, gifts, loans and credits the government had predicted in announcing the new policy. In the meantime Egypt needed to earn hard currency and petrodollars, but was poor in exportable produce and manufactured goods.

Sadat turned again to the human element. "We shall export manpower," he decided.

There was no need to urge Egyptians to get out and away from a life in which daily problems were growing in inverse proportion to the optimistic official prognostications. By 1976, according to official estimates,

500,000 Egyptians were working abroad.

A year ago the Minister of Planning said he expected there would be one million by 1987. Unofficial estimates are that the million mark has already been reached.

The trickle, in the mid-sixties, of emigrating scientists, and professionals, has swollen from 5 per cent to a torrent of 80 per cent of the country's brain. In addition, tens of thousands of skilled and semi-skilled workers and labourers have left. For the first time in Egyptian history, the fellah (peasant), who traditionally could never be persuaded to move from one village to the next, has joined the ranks of migrant workers.

For the first time, too, Egypt is experiencing a shortage of manpower outside the professional and technical fields. Builders, carpenters, house painters, electricians, mechanics, tailors, factory workers are flying to the Gulf States, Libya, Iraq, offering their services and skills for decent wages.

According to a United Nations survey, Egypt holds the record for emigrant scientists, with some 22,500 settled in the United States, Australia and Canada. The Ministry of Health estimates that 1,500 Egyptian doctors are practising in Britain and 600 in Kuwait. It is reckoned that about double that number are outside Egypt. In the past 10 years, 6,100 university professors have left Egypt and so have thousands of

school teachers. Yet Egypt is desperately short of medical and educational staff.

In the case of the non-professional, non-skilled emigrant, the explanation of this mass flight is simply the struggle to survive physically. They are paid wages and salaries equivalent to a Western schoolboy's pocket money.

The professionals are only slightly better off. A graduate doctor or teacher starts at about 30 Egyptian pounds a month (\$44 sterling or \$70), while the basic wage for a factory worker beginning at the bottom of the rung is 12 Egyptian pounds (\$18 or \$30).

After the 1973 war a number of scientists, doctors, professors, writers did return, inspired by patriotism and eager to play a part in the reconstruction of their country, also out of a feeling of financial obligation to Egypt. The majority left a second time, however, utterly discouraged.

Salaries were a fraction of what they earned outside. In the meantime, inflation had made a mockery of the time-worn slogan that Egypt is the cheapest country in the world. Rents of furnished flats and houses are now higher than in London, Paris or New York.

Now some voices are raised in alarm. The brain drain is becoming a mortal danger, the political weekly "Rose al-Youssef" warned recently,

and in a recent report the Central Office of Statistics cautioned that "the wave of migration is taking abroad our best elements in the fields of science, technology, medicine and agriculture."

The reasoning behind the government's own policy of "exporting manpower" is that it benefits the country financially and socially. The flood of savings emigrants were going to send home turned out to be a dribble and the argument that exporting manpower helps reduce the population pressure also proved illusory. There are about 38 million Egyptians today and the yearly increase is about one million.

The labour force is 9,700,000 but roughly 10 per cent is outside the country. According to the Ministry of Manpower, the percentage of the population's contribution to manpower does not exceed 27 per cent, whereas it stands at 50 per cent in developed countries.

As a member of the Central Office of Organisation and Administration remarked ruefully, if the exodus continues, Egypt will be reduced to hiring — at exorbitant cost — foreign scientists and specialised technicians to replace those it is urged to leave. And at the rate Egypt's agricultural land is being converted into building sites and holiday resorts, another commented, those who agree to come will have to bring their food with them.

Secondary bombs check Damascus again

MASCUS (AP). — A new wave of shrapnel has rocked Damascus. Syrian officials are blaming it on Israeli arch-rivals.

Reliable sources said incendiary bombs went off simultaneously late last week at four supermarkets and the capital resulting in serious casualties. The number of dead or wounded was not reported. Syrian state radio also announced that police had arrested an Iraqi truck driver who confessed to transporting bombs and weapons into Syria for Iraqi intelligence.

Abu Ibrahim Ben Haloub, 60, a police officer who was driving a car loaded with weapons and explosives into Syria from Iraq, the radio said.

Despite some diplomatic reports that Syria has made recent overtures to patch up differences with the Baath party regime in Baghdad, the Syrian press still bitterly denounces Iraqi leaders as murderers, fascists and agents of imperialism.

Last month to Abu Dhabi, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Jiddam escaped a second assassination attempt in a year. The attack was blamed both attempts on

TUNISIA is often held up in the West as a model of what an Arab country should be. Many Arab radicals would agree: Tunisia is indeed the West's ideal Arab country — but that is something they would like to change. They think they may soon get their chance, because President Habib Bourguiba is not long for this world.

Tunisia has been solidly pro-Western ever since it got its independence from France 22 years ago. Tunisians — especially the women — are more Westernised than any other Arabs. President Bourguiba was the first Arab leader to advocate a dialogue with Israel, over a decade ago.

Western investment is welcomed and protected, and the Communist party is illegal. Every year the government spends 30% of its budget on education. Despite limited natural resources, the 5½ million Tunisians now have one of the highest annual per capita incomes in Africa.

Unhappily, there is another side to Tunisia. It is a one-party state where leading politicians do not end up poor, and average income figures conceal a great many people who have never been anything but poor. There is no free speech and the trade unions are run by the ruling Destour party, but wildcat strikes are becoming commonplace.

The factor that makes it all so precarious is the "supreme combatant" himself, Habib Bourguiba. At 74 years old, Bourguiba is suffering from just about every disease of ageing to which the flesh is heir.

For years Tunisians have been accustomed to his frequent absences for "medical" treatment in Switzerland, but in the past year he set a new record of 5 months abroad. He is now rumoured to be fully healed for only a few hours a day — but he is still the indispensable man.

Bourguiba has utterly dominated Tunisian politics for 43 years, and his stature as the father of independence

After Bourguiba, what?

By GWYNNE DYER Special to the Jerusalem Post



puts him above ordinary standards of criticism for most Tunisians. He is also the beneficiary of a monstrous personality cult. Every Tunisian paper carries his photograph and an idolatrous article every day, and every day's television includes a selection of his old speeches.

Bourguiba has made himself indispensable by ejecting every other Tunisian politician of substance from the ruling party over the years. What is left is yes-men, and even they have begun to conduct elaborate intrigues as the question of who will succeed Bourguiba looms ever more urgent. The average Tunisian is getting frightened of the future.

Inside the government, a group of technocrats around the anointed successor, Prime Minister Hedi Nouria, vie with a coterie of right-wingers led by the Defence Minister, Abdullah Farhat, and the tough young Destour Party director Mohamed Sayah. The rivalry has already penetrated to the army, where "plotters" have been arrested and a new generation of mostly U.S.-trained officers promoted into the high command.

Outside the government, there are factions behind various ex-ministers who have been driven out of the ruling party by the increasingly erratic Bourguiba. The most attractive is the "liberal" group around Ahmed

Mestiri, who was expelled from the Destour party for seeking to democratise the regime. They recently founded a League for the Defence of Human Rights, and are just barely tolerated by the government.

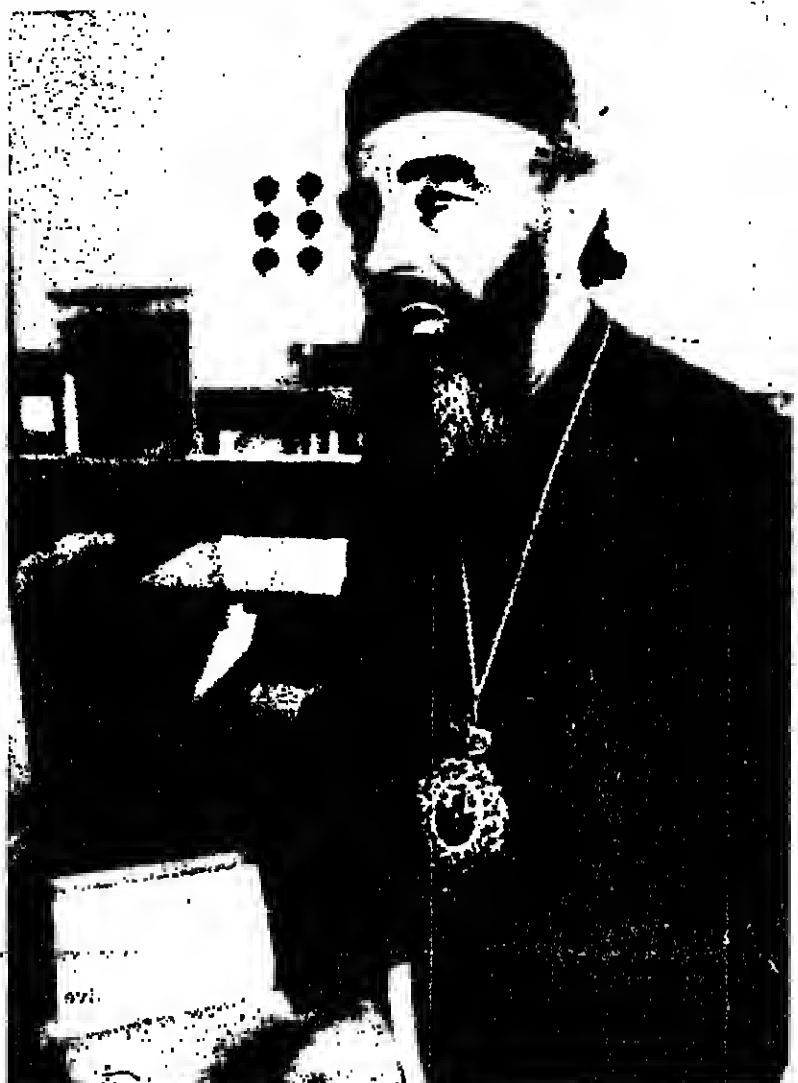
Less tolerance is extended to the radical socialists around Ahmad Ben Salah, whose disastrous experiment in collectivising agriculture in 1967-68 was stopped when it began to threaten the lands of powerful regime members. Ben Salah has been in exile since escaping from jail in 1973. Many of his supporters were jailed in Tunisia last August, but he still has great appeal among the poor.

Mahmud Masmoudi also lost his job in explanation of a Bourguiba blunder in 1974, when the President suddenly changed his mind on the union he had negotiated with Libya as Foreign Minister. As a pan-Arab nationalist Masmoudi has support from other Arab countries.

Tunisia is the one Arab country where education, living standards and popular attitudes make it possible to imagine a real democracy taking root. Maybe it does have a chance when Bourguiba goes.

The danger, as the Liberal Mestiri says, is that "for much of the younger generation people like me are old reactionaries scarcely distinguishable from the regime." What Mestiri fears is that the long-suppressed left would move too quickly, and give "fascists" in the regime the excuse for a coup with army backing.

There are lots of other powers fishing in these troubled waters too: the U.S., which gives military aid and is expanding three Tunisian ports to take ships of the Sixth Fleet; the Soviet Union, whose naval commander Admiral Gorchakov visited Tunisia this year; and neighbouring but unhelpful Libya, which sent in agents to kill or kidnap Bourguiba and his Prime Minister last year. When Bourguiba goes — and it cannot be long now — Tunisia will eventually stop being a "model."



Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarión Capucci seen praying in the chapel of the Roman convent in Rome after his release by Israel last Sunday in response to a plea from Pope Paul VI. The prelate had spent three of a 12-year sentence for gunrunning for the terrorists.

Egyptian Vice President dying in Sahara

RIERS (Reuters). — Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak died here yesterday from a heart attack, a local news agency reported. He was announced in Cairo earlier this week that Mr. Mubarak had visited Morocco and Algeria, and to dispute over the situation in the Western Sahara conflict.

Cold war in Somalia

By ROBERT A. MANNING

WASHINGTON (Gemin). — A growing body of evidence suggests that the Carter Administration, in a bid to outmanoeuvre the Soviet Union in north east Africa, encouraged the three-month-old undeclared conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia.

Although officials here strongly deny that the U.S. encouraged the pro-Somalia offensive in Ethiopia's Ogaden province, a key factor in Somalia's decision to back the offensive of the Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF) was the impression given, in public and private, that the U.S. and its allies would provide military aid.

Until recently, Somalia had been the Soviet Union's closest ally in Africa, totally dependent militarily on the Soviet Union, but as the Soviets became more deeply committed to Somalia's longstanding rival, Ethiopia, USSR-Somalia ties deteriorated. Nonsensical the Soviet position of being the main arms supplier to both sides in the first large-scale war between two independent African states.

As the conflict in the Horn of Africa brewed, with the Russians committed to the deteriorating regime of General Mengistu in Ethiopia, the Carter Administration, as U.S. officials privately admit, saw an opportunity to catch the Soviets with their pants down.

Within weeks of arriving in the White House, the Carter Administration began a review of U.S. policy on the Horn. This was Presidential Review Memorandum 21 (PRM21). PRM21 focused on Ethiopia, which before the fall of Emperor Haile Selassie was a key U.S. ally, receiving more than \$300m. in military and economic aid since 1960.

Carter decided in February to shut the Kaganne communications base (which had been phased out) and end its military training and aid programme. Before these decisions were implemented, the DERG (Ethiopia's ruling body) ejected in April all U.S. military personnel and broke military ties.

In Time magazine as ordering his Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, and National Security Adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, "to move in every possible way to get Somalia to be our friend." Also in April, a U.S. economic aid team was well received to Mogadishu.

Then, in June, Carter explained his idea of "aggressively challenging the Soviet Union and others for influence in areas of the world that we feel are crucial to us now or potentially crucial."

Carter mentioned Somalia as a case in point. Soon after, Vance — in a major speech on U.S. Africa policy — raised the possibility of providing arms to Somalia.

At this time, in June, shortly before the war heated up behind-the-scenes, U.S.-Somalia diplomacy led Somali President Siad Barre to believe he had the "green light" from the U.S. for the Ogaden offensive.

INTERVIEWS with various U.S. officials indicate that there was a conflict in the policy-making apparatus between White House aims of challenging the Soviets and Africa-oriented advisers who took Somali claims of nonalignment more seriously and feared a Cold War approach would eliminate possible leverage in Ethiopia.

Reportedly, Washington was shocked at the dimensions of the fighting which has left more than 10,000 dead, and also feared Somalia might pursue territorial claims to northern Kenya and Djibouti. In mid-August, the U.S. decided against any arms deal and moved towards a more even-handed posture.

The shift in U.S. policy indicates that State Department Africa specialists are playing a larger role in policy-making, and many sub-specialists argue that Ethiopia with a population ten times that of Somalia is still the most important state in the region.

These analysts suggest that the DERG may soon moderate its policies and lean away from the USSR. But except for what U.S. officials describe as "a trickle" of spare parts, no military equipment is expected to be forthcoming.

U.S. officials admit that they have little leverage in the conflict, which they describe as "between conflicting nationalisms." In line with the overall African posture of the Carter Administration, the U.S. would like to see an "African solution."

Most observers view it as unlikely that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) will resolve the conflict, as it involves a sacred OAU principle, the inviolability of inherited borders.

It appears that the volatile politics of the Horn of Africa have had their dose of super-power rivalry. If the Carter Administration has learned a lesson in taking a non-alignment seriously, Somalia, now having alienated both superpowers may have as well, and after its misunderstanding with Washington, will think twice before burning the bridges to Moscow.

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Netanya sets pace with 3-0 triumph

Jerusalem derby ends in 1-1 draw

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

NETANYA Maccabi continued to set the pace in the national soccer league after thrashing Tel Aviv Hapoel 3-0, but the win of the day was Beersheba Hapoel's 6-0ouncing of Jaffa Maccabi in the age club's first game at home this season.

Netanya Maccabi has dropped only one point in six games and has conceded a goal. It is the stanya club's best ever start to a league season.

The Jerusalem derby between Hapoel and Betar, played before a crowd of 12,000, ended in a 1-1 draw. It was the first time since the 1960s that the two teams have met in a league game. The match was a disappointing afternoon, as the two games there ended in scoreless draws.

Shimon and Tel Aviv Betar drew 0-0 and Tel Aviv Maccabi were also id to 0-0 by Yehud Hapoel. Other 0-0 draw was played in ratiyim between Ramat Gan koah and Acre Hapoel.

Chasing the league leaders are Hapoel with a 2-0 win over dera Hapoel.

In the Second Division, Petah Tikva Maccabi have extended their lead to three points following a 3-2 ne win over Haifa Maccabi, as ond-placed Bnei Yehuda were d to a 1-1 draw in Tirat armel. The much improved on Lerion Hapoel yesterday w level on points with Bnei ude after beating Beit Shemesh eersheba Hapoel have not played

in Beersheba for five months, having played their most recent "home" games in the centre of the country as a result of disciplinary decisions. Their return to the Negev was marked by an outstanding performance reminiscent of the team's best days three years ago.

Shalom Avitan scored a hat-trick, with goals in the 12th, 33rd and 58th minutes. Strain Zvi got two goals in the 70th and 72nd minutes and 33-year-old Victor Saroussi, who joined Beersheba in the off season, got his first goal for the club in the 26th minute.

Jaffa Maccabi were only a shadow of the team of last season, not having won a game this season. Also, Tel Aviv Maccabi are feeling the effects of their Inter-Toto commitments and have not scored a goal in their last three games, including the 0-7 plastering by Belgium's Anderlecht last week.

Netanya Maccabi scored their third goal in the second half through David Lavie in the 56th minute. Yosef Yona in the 88th and Oded Machness in the 89th minute. Netanya played confidently, causing Hapoel most trouble along the wings. Tel Aviv Hapoel on the other hand played a rough game. Referee Yitzhak Ben-Yitzhak sent off Gaby Lasri in the 70th minute and issued yellow warning cards to four other Hapoel players.

Hapoel played without their regular goalkeeper Asie Bejerano who was injured on Friday, and this was Bejerano's first absence from the team in five seasons.



All Othman of Jerusalem Hapoel goes for the ball as Jerusalem Betar's Shlomo Kirat is down after vain attempt to stop him in derby game in the capital yesterday which ended in a 1-1 tie.

In the capital, Hapoel were in control in the first half and went into the lead through Yehoshua Danishevsky in the 25th minute. But in the second half there was a marked improvement by Betar, thanks largely to a fine game in midfield by Dany Neuman. It was Neuman's pass also that gave Betar its equaliser scored by Uri Mahallan. The game was well handled by Menahem Ashtenazy and though this was a keen derby clash it was marked by its sportsmanship.

Two goals in two minutes in the second half gave Haifa Hapoel their 2-0 win over Hadera Hapoel. The regular goalkeeper Asie Bejerano was shot from 30 metres out and Rella Kooperman added the second in the 70th minute. The win kept Haifa Hapoel within

one point of leaders Netanya Maccabi, who have a very tough away game next Saturday against Jerusalem Betar.

In the two games at Bloomfield the games were marked by too much dribbling, too many midfield passes and a lack of indecision and poor shooting. The end result was an afternoon of boredom for 12,000 paying fans.

Petah Tikva Maccabi, the Second Division leaders, led 3-0 with goals

by Uri Peled, Yitzhak Drucker and Herz Pitussi, but then Haifa Maccabi scored two goals through Shimon Ben-Shitreet and Moshe Berger in the second half.

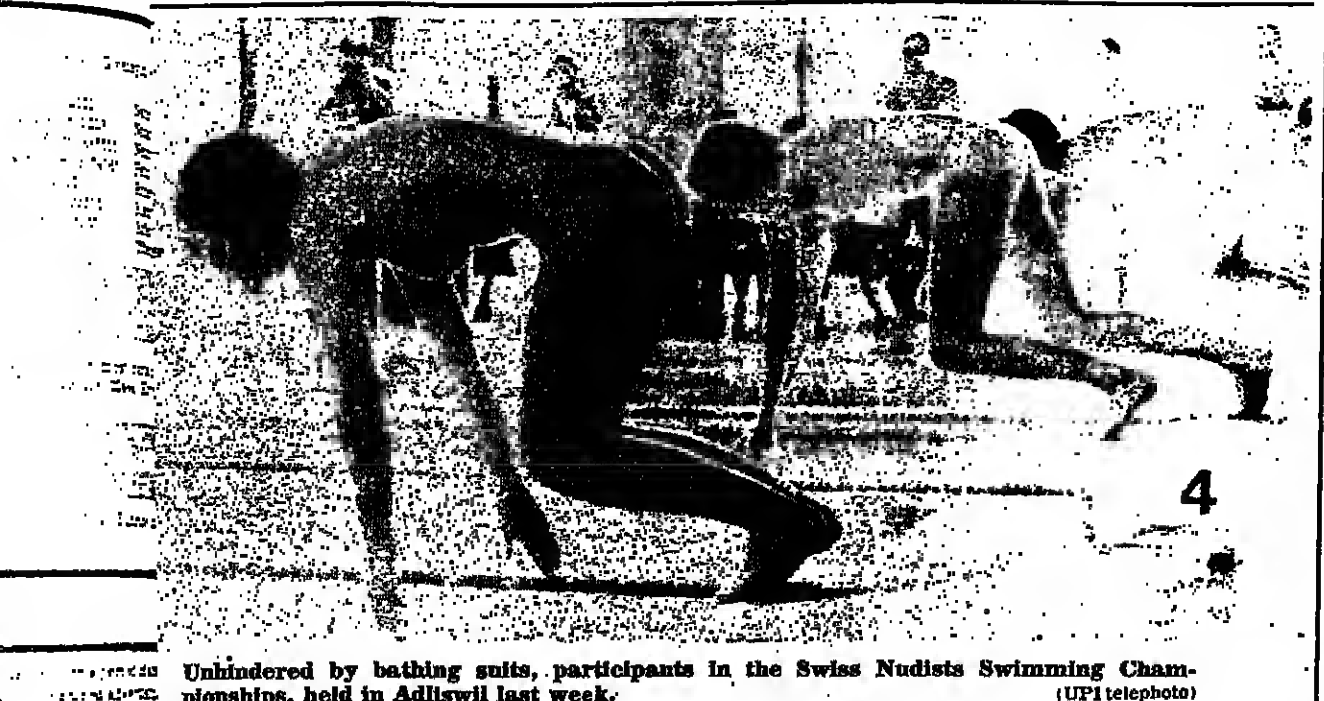
Haifa Maccabi this week changed their coach with Johnny Hardy, a former player with the club, replacing Moshe Saaron. Edmond Smilowitz, a former national team coach, took over at Shaarayim Maccabi in place of Yehuda Haddad.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION RESULTS					
Netanya Maccabi	3	Tel Aviv Hapoel	0		
Jerusalem Hapoel	1	Jerusalem Betar	1		
Beersheba Hapoel	6	Jaffa Maccabi	0		
Tel Aviv Maccabi	0	Yehud Hapoel	0		
Shimon	0	Tel Aviv Betar	0		
Haifa Hapoel	2	Hadera Hapoel	0		
Hakoah	0	Acre Hapoel	0		

Standings after six games					
	W	D	L	Goals	Pts.
1. Netanya Maccabi	5	1	0	14-0	11
2. Haifa Hapoel	5	0	1	8-3	10
3. Jerusalem Betar	2	4	0	9-3	8
4. Beersheba Hapoel	2	3	1	12-7	7
5. Shimon	2	3	1	4-2	7
6. Tel Aviv Maccabi	2	3	1	4-2	7
7. Hadera Hapoel	2	1	2	4-5	7
8. Jerusalem Hapoel	2	2	2	6-6	6
9. Yehud Hapoel	1	4	1	3-3	5
10. Tel Aviv Betar	0	4	2	5-8	4
11. Hakoah	0	3	3	4-3	3
12. Jaffa Maccabi	0	3	3	3-9	3
13. Tel Aviv Hapoel	1	1	4	3-10	3
14. Acre Hapoel	0	1	5	2-10	2

SECOND DIVISION RESULTS					
Petah Tikva Maccabi	3	Haifa Maccabi	2		
Ramat Amidar Maccabi	0	Netanya Hapoel	2		
Kfar Sava Hapoel	2	Holon Hapoel	0		
Ashdod Hapoel	8	Ramat Gan Hapoel	1		
Tirat Hacarmel Hapoel	1	Bnei Yehuda	1		
Shaarayim Maccabi	1	Petah Tikva Hapoel	1		
Rishon Lezion Hapoel	2	Beit Shemesh Hapoel	0		

Standings after seven games					
	W	D	L	Goals	Pts.
1. Petah Tikva Maccabi	8	1	0	8-3	13
2. Bnei Yehuda	4	2	1	17-10	10
3. Rishon Lezion Hapoel	4	2	1	13-7	10
4. Netanya Hapoel	3	3	1	12-8	9
5. Kfar Sava Hapoel	3	3	1	8-5	9
6. Ashdod Hapoel	3	2	2	7-8	8
7. Holon Hapoel	2	3	2	7-8	7



Unhindered by bathing suits, participants in the Swiss Nudists Swimming Championships, held in Adliswil last week.

SKETBALL LEAGUE IN FOURTH ROUND

By STEVE KAPLAN
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TWO MORE of Israel's teams up against foreign teams, the round of the national basketball league's first division will be over three days.

Yagur Hapoel opened the last night in Mladzharack playing host to Cleveland/Nat'el Hapoel. This morning Yagur is slated to depart for Korac Cup game which will be on Tuesday in Nice, France. Hope to arrive in time to spy on

their opponents in a French league game.

Tonight in Shetayim, Ramat Gan Maccabi plays host to its sister team from the same city, Ramat Gan Hapoel. The latter team is busy with preparations for their Korac Cup game on Tuesday in Tel Aviv against Sibona of Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Sibona is one of the best teams in their league, considered to be the toughest in Europe.

The most interesting game of the round has unbeaten Haifa Hapoel visiting Tel Aviv tonight for an en-

counter with Tel Aviv Hapoel, also unbeaten in three games. The plucky northerners will have their hands full against the talented and tall Tel Aviv squad.

Tomorrow night's action has Tel Aviv going north to play Haifa Maccabi in what should be a heated affair. Haifa Hapoel plays in Tel Aviv against Betar, also looking for a first league win. Unless Tel Aviv Elitzur will round out league action at Be'er Yitzhak against South Tel Aviv Maccabi.

Nottingham hold on to 3-point lead

LONDON (Reuters). — Nottingham Forest held their three-point lead in the English soccer league championship with a 2-1 home win over Manchester United yesterday.

But Everton, best placed of the three clubs who began the day bracketed second, had the same margin over Birmingham.

Like Forest, they had to rub out an early deficit. Bob Latchford, a likely striker for England against Italy next Wednesday, did it for Everton early in the second half scored a decisive second.

Forest were trailing to a Stuart Pearson goal within seven minutes. Kenny Burns made it one-all at the start of the second half but there were only 15 minutes left when Forest's latest recruit, Scotland mid-field man Archie Gemmill, won the match for them.

West Bromwich dropped out of their shared second place with West Ham after a match which ended at 3-3. Alan Devonshire scored his first goal for West Ham to put them level and scored again when West Bromwich had regained the lead. Defender John Wile moved upfield to score two in two minutes for West Bromwich before halftime.

Liverpool, starting the day a point behind Everton and company, were shocked in London where Queen's Park Rangers went ahead in 40

seconds. Leighton James, their recent addition from Derby, scored. Just when Liverpool, on track record, should have mounted their counter-attack Stan Bowles put Rangers two up. And there it stayed. Liverpool's England captain, Emlyn Hughes, was among three players "booked" in the match.

Across London, Arsenal striker Malcolm MacDonald did not last long against Coventry, level on points with Everton, when he was ordered off the field. By then Alan Green had already sent Arsenal one down and it took an own goal by Mick Coop to put the depleted side back on terms, 1-1.

Division One results:
Arsenal 1, Coventry 1; Aston Villa 0, Middlesbrough 1; Bristol City 3, Derby 0; Everton 2, Ipswich 1; Manchester City 2, Leeds 3; Norwich 0, Chelsea 0; Nottingham Forest 2, Manchester Utd 1; Queens Park Rangers 2, Liverpool 0; West Ham 3, West Bromwich 3; Wolverhampton 1, Newcastle 2.

Division two results:
Bolton Wanderers 2, Charlton Athletic 1; Brighton and Hove Albion 1, Orient 0; Crystal Palace 1, Tottenham Hotspur 2; Hull 4, Cardiff 1; Mansfield 6, Luton 1; Stoke City 2, Fulham 0; Sunderland 3, Bristol Rovers 1.

Savoyon keeps spotless bowls record

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Savoyon are the only side to remain with a 100 per cent record in the 22-team Israel Bowls League, following yesterday's second round of matches played in springlike sunshine. The Savoyon foursome head Group "A" of the men's section, with six points from three matches, following a victory by 27-18 against Rimon and 20-14 against Ra'anana. Second are

Rimon, which have four points from four matches.

Haifa still lead group "B", having collected six points from four games. Yesterday, they beat Neve Magen 25-18, to offset a 22-18 loss to Avia Kiryat, which also had one success and one defeat, are second, with four points from four outings.

Tel Aviv maintained their leadership of the women's section, on a day of fluctuating fortunes, with Kiron next in the table.

Badminton league on Tuesday

By JACK LEON
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Sixteen teams are taking part in the Israel Badminton League's second season of competition, which gets under way on Tuesday. This compares to only eight teams a year ago, when the fledgling Badminton Association of Israel (BASIS) inaugurated the programme.

The league has been expanded into two divisions — the second comprising northern and southern sections — and there will be promotion and relegation. BASIS president Jeff Green said on Friday.

A feature of the programme is matches between men and women players, believed to be a new development in competitive sport in Israel. Women were only engaged in friendly games during last season with the league restricted to men.

The association will host its first overseas badminton team in April, when the Lindholm club of Alborg, Denmark, comes here for 10 days. Its itinerary will include a match against Israel's national side, which made its bow in the badminton tournament of last July's 10th Maccabiah. The Danish club are reciprocating a visit a local team made to Alborg in 1976.

Israel — which joined the 80-nation International Badminton Federation (IBF) earlier this year — has meanwhile become involved in the dispute now wracking the badminton world over Asian demands for Taiwan's expulsion from the IBF, and its replacement by mainland China.

The Malaysian-based Asian Badminton Confederation, one of several regional groupings within the IBF, has now decided to leave the federation and set up a "rival" body to be called the World Badminton Federation.

BASIS recently received an invitation from the Asian confederation in Kuala Lumpur inviting Israel to send a delegate to a preparatory

meeting there later this month of the breakaway organisation, of which China is a founder-member. This correspondence marks a rare sports contact between Israel and Malaysia, which in the past has always refused to grant entry visas to local sportsmen.

Geffen reported that Israel does not want to become involved in the dispute over Taiwan and he has sent a "non-committal" reply to the invitation. Israel has not yet joined any regional grouping of the IBF, but several European countries have offered their support should it decide to apply for membership of the European Badminton Union.

However, the Taiwan Badminton Association has accepted an invitation from BASIS for its team to, if possible, visit Israel en route to London for the All-England championships in March, in which Taiwan plans to compete.

The first division of the new league comprises Ashdod, Ashdod "A", Rishon Lezion and the first teams of Ashkelon, Kiron-Civatayim and Pardes Hanna. Each side consists of three men and one woman, with the latter meeting each other in singles and also playing in mixed doubles.

The second division includes four new teams: Haifa, Kiryat Haim, Zichron Ya'akov and the selected all-women's side. (The remaining teams are made up entirely of male players). It is hoped that the badminton club now being set up in Jerusalem will also join the league shortly, said Geffen.

THIS WEEK at the TEL AVIV MUSEUM

EXHIBITIONS

Tel Aviv Museum, 27 Sderot Shaul Hamelech
MICHAEL GROSS, 1955-1977
Zacka Hall, Opening Tuesday, November 15 at 7.00 p.m.
A TRIBUTE TO CHAGALL
The Graphic Halls and Haft Hall
Chagall Exhibition events:
Tuesday, November 15 at 6.30 p.m. in Mally Kaufman Hall
Audio-visual programme —
"Musical themes in Chagall's work"
Thursday, November 17 at 8.00 p.m., Recanati Auditorium —
Screening of film "All Honour to Chagall"
NEW SELECTION FROM THE MUSEUM'S ISRAELI ART COLLECTION
Meyeroff Hall
Hertza Rabinovitch Pavilion, 9 Rehov Tarasat
Joseph Cohn, photographs
Maris Bishofs — "Time Out"

CONCERTS

Tuesday, November 15, 3.30 p.m., Mally Kaufman Hall
Yosef Zivoni, violin
Yonathan Zak, piano
PROGRAMME — Schubert: Sonata in D Major, Bach: Partita in D Minor for Solo Violin, Ben-Haim: Sonata for Solo Violin, Franck: Sonata.
Saturday, November 19, 8.30 p.m., Mally Kaufman Hall
Musicamera Ensemble
Idith Zvi, piano; Avraham Meilamed, violin; Shulamit Lorrain, cello.
PROGRAMME — Kliron: Music for Three, Roussell: Trio, op.2.
Schubert: Trio, op.109.

CINEMA

"Master Street" a Joan Micklin Silver film, with Carol Kano and Steven Keats (English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles). Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 4.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.; Tue., 4.30, 7.30 p.m.; Sat., 7.30 p.m.

SHABBATARBUT
November 19 at 11.00 a.m.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Saturday, November 19, 9.30 p.m.
In cooperation with the Italian Cultural Institute
"Tribute to Anna Magnani"
Presented by Hanna Meron
PROGRAMME — Excerpts from films, and a screening of the little shown Rossellini-Fellini film, "Miracle."
Entrance: IL20.
VISITING HOURS:
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday: 1.00 a.m.-5 p.m. (Library: 10.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m.); Tuesday: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-10 p.m. (Library: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.); 4-7 p.m.; Friday: 10 a.m.-3 p.m. (Library: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.); Saturday evening: 7.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m.
On Saturday, the new Museum building will be open to the public free of charge from 10.00 a.m.-1.00 p.m.

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SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 3 IGOR MARKOVITCH, conductor MISRA RAITZIN, tenor The Tel Aviv Philharmonic Choir TEL AVIV Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m. Tuesday, 15.11.77 — Series 3 Series 4: Monday, 14.11.77 Series 5: Tuesday, 15.11.77 Series 6: Thursday, 17.11.77 Series 7: Saturday, 19.11.77 Series 8: Sunday, 20.11.77 JERUSALEM Biyaenel Ha'oma, 8.30 p.m. Wednesday, 16.11.77 Programme: Ravel; Kodaly; Rimsky-Korsakov

YOUTH CONCERT No.1 NOAM SHERIFF conductor and commentator TEL AVIV Mann Auditorium, 5.00 p.m. Monday, 21.11.77 in a programme of works by: Gabriel, Bach, Bartok and Britten

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No.4 PAUL PARAY, conductor URI PIANKA, violin MICHAEL HARAN, cello TEL AVIV Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m. Series 1: Wednesday, 23.11.77 Series 2: Thursday, 24.11.77 Series 3: Saturday, 26.11.77 Programme: Krumpholtz: Symphonic Overture Brahms: Violin and Cello Concerto Saint-Saens: Symphony No. 3 (with organ)

Countdown to Hanukka Toy Fund: 21 days

THE 20TH DRIVE of The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund got underway with a bang when we announced that IL22-938.25 was in on our first list published Friday. Today's list comes to IL4,320, which brings the total so far to IL17,558.25. Now we have to keep up the pace as we have just 21 days to go till the first Hanukka candle is lit. With our countdown going we would be ever so grateful if all of our kind readers acted speedily. Keeping their tradition, once again the "Hakoah" Hakoah in Jerusalem has announced that they will be running a children's Hanukka party for the benefit of the Toy Fund. Admission to the party is a fee plus a toy from each child attending. Contributions to The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund should be sent directly to Toy Fund H.Q., P.O.B. 61, Jerusalem, or handed in at our Town Office in Jerusalem: 8 Rehov Aristobulus (just up from the Alaska Cafe) or at our new station — the Cashier at the Plaza Hotel (Rehov King George). In Tel Aviv, The Jerusalem Post at 11 Rehov Carlebach; in Haifa, 34 Rehov Herzl or the Hakoah Book Subscription, 16 Rehov Herzl (Bet Hakranot Passagel). Our 2nd list of contributors includes: S28 Richard and Lenn Levi, Brookline, Mass. Dr. and Mrs. Philip Levy and Amy, Sacramento, California, with love in Leonard at the Hebrew University on his 30th birthday, the 3rd day of Hanukka, and with love and gratitude to Avinoam and Laron Binder, Irls and Barak of Jerusalem. IL22 Alice Rothkowitz, Long Island City, N.Y. S24 Helene Rapp, New York — in memory of Shimon Rapp, Mrs. Jack Pita, Tampa, Florida, in honour of my daughters Bracha and Esther for a happy future in Israel. S18 Meyer and Lillian Rosenthal, Chicago, IL — in memory of our son, Tom and Jim Schneider, Chicago, IL. In celebration of the 47th wedding anniversary of Dr. Aaron Leiter and Mrs. Agatha Leiter, past President of Mitzvah Women from Rabbi Daniel, Prof. Myra and Mr. Ariel Hanna Leiter. IL250 Ronate and Itzhak Uma, Pretoria, South Africa. S13 Esther & L.S. Eisenberg, Rock Hill, N.Y. S14 Happy Hanukka to the children of Israel from 4 American Jewish children now living in Germany: Benjamin, Rachel, Samuel and Akiva Melselson, Mts. Sch. 200 The Rosent. Vienna, in memory of my husband Siegfried Rosner. DM25 N.M., Munich. S10 Frances and Hana Gavriel, Fair Lawn, N.J. Beverly Harvey, Fred and Betty Broder, Leewood, Kansas, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. N. Isaacson, Chester, Pa. — memory of Dr. Willie Lee of Tivon. Zaida R. Van Hauen, Central Islip, N.Y. Madeline Meodelowitz, Middletown, Conn. — in honour of my five grandchildren Eliaz and Rina Mendelowitz of Maryland, U.S.A. Saral, Ariela and Dov Friedman of Rehovot, Israel. DM20 Heartful greetings and best wishes for the people and the Land of Israel, and especially to my very noble dear Chiefs Mr. Leo Romano and Mr. D. Lioe of formerly 9, Bead, Accounting Office, Suez, with the Royal Engineers, B.T. Middle East — Horat L. Pipalack, Tübingen, West Germany. IL20 For Shai, Assaf, Yael, Nadav and Hagai from Shm Shmeha and Sabta Helen. S2 Karen Ami Fund Temple Beth Torah, Westbury, N.Y. S1 Franklin T. Cohen, Washington, D.C. S2 Mrs. Morris P. Berk, Brookline, Mass.

Premature budget

Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich's 1978/79 budget, submitted on Friday to the cabinet but not yet accepted by it, seems to be the product of two magic figures. One is the attempt to adhere to all costs to the pre-announced date of January 2 for taking it in the Knesset; and the other is the attraction of a round figure, such as IL180b., as a framework.

Neither of these figures makes much sense; nor does the budget itself.

Mr. Ehrlich has just carried out a major economic reform, the effects of which on any of the determinants of the budget can hardly be predicted so soon. A budget is a plan that must rest on plausible predictions; otherwise it becomes a statement of wishful thinking. And this latter seems to be the case with respect to this budget.

Whether one agrees or disagrees with Mr. Ehrlich's thinking, surely it would be better were it not wishful. It would therefore have been more responsible to postpone preparation of the budget, to allow the economy at least an initial settling down to Mr. Ehrlich's reform of two weeks ago. The attempt to force the budget presentation train, however unready, to run on time, merely to adhere to the January 2 timetable, means that the budget — the most important expression of the government's policy — will not be in a fit state to be discussed by the Knesset and by public opinion. For, as things stand now, the details of the budget are almost completely opaque.

The second magic figure is the overall limit of IL180b., which, after deduction of the amounts allocated to debt service and repayment, means a 35-per-cent increase in total expenditure — exactly the price increase now stipulated by the Treasury for next year.

As it stands, the budget contains a series of inconsistencies that demand explanation. If, for example, the price level in 1978/79 turns out to be 35 per cent higher than in 1977/78, how can the budget assume that the exchange rate will average IL16.5 per dollar — a 10-per-cent average fall in the value of the lira? How, with these assumptions, can exports be expected to rise by 12 per cent in real terms? How can one square the prediction that the gross national product will go up by 4-5 per cent, while unemployment rises? How can one reconcile the constancy of real wages and per-capita consumption with higher unemployment and higher effective taxation, even if the latter does not go by that name?

The inscrutability of a budget which, on the face of it, seems unchanged in real terms from that of the current year is however penetrated to a large extent by the explanatory notes. These reveal quite clearly that this budget, in conformity with the declared policy of the government, will be regressive in its impact. All services will become dearer and all social services will be cut. There is no word in the entire budget to so much as hint at an attempt — even if only to save face — to spread the burden more equitably. In fact, little is said at all on the revenue side of the budget. In addition, this budget is most unlikely to stimulate that revival of economic growth which, by increasing the national cake all round, might make the way the cake is divided less important.

Irrespective of what the final budget figure will be — and the estimates presented will clearly not stand — the trend is clear: there will be less social services, less education, less health, less investment, less of everything that serves the vast majority of the population.

Mr. Ehrlich's hope is that the contraction of the government's share in the economy will be compensated for by an expansion of private investment and output. He wants investment to be financed by the capital market, not by the budget. That is a laudable hope — but whether entrepreneurs will avail themselves of the opportunity to pay 40 per cent on their loans instead of 22 remains to be seen.

The 1978/79 budget is the necessary complement to Mr. Ehrlich's reform of a fortnight ago. Without it, there can be no complete picture of his economic policy. As it stands, however, the budget does not provide that complement.

If, as Mr. Ehrlich has promised time and time again, economic growth is to be revived, social gaps are to be closed, and the balance of payments to be improved, the budget must reveal this. But from what he has submitted, the opposite seems true. The budget is sharply deflationary. While the haves have gained from his reform, the have-nots will be squeezed, and social gaps will increase. The assumption that price inflation can be held to 35 per cent while the lira devalues by no more than 10 per cent — and, taking world-wide inflation into account, by no more than an effective 4-5 per cent — bodes ill for our exports and for the hoped-for improvement in the balance of payments.

The minimum to be asked of any policy is consistency. The finance minister will do well if he takes back his budget, lets things work themselves out for a time, and then prepares something that makes economic sense. The hurry to prove ideological points can be destructive for the country.

POSTSCRIPTS

THE authorities in Haifa responsible for street names certainly chose a mixed bunch at their meeting this week. One showed an unexpected streak of imagination, but some of the others may not be altogether to the taste of the local residents.

It was a nice thought, for example, to come up with *Hadya Hayom* (The Daily Page) for a street in the religious quarter of Kiryat Shmuel in the Bay Side area. The name refers to the practice of religious Jews to read a page of the Talmud every day. We can only hope that it will not take the postman the same length of time to deliver a letter to that street as it takes at the rate of a page a day, to read the entire Talmud — which is seven years.

We wonder whether the municipal committee took a poll before naming two other streets — Rebov Lehi, for the smaller of the two "disident" underground resistance movements of pre-State days; and Rebov Moshe Sheli, in Hod Hacarmel. Dania named after the Hagana chief who later turned Communist. Wadi Nissana is to have a street named after Shela Shehadeb who was Deputy Mayor of Haifa in the '40s, while Rebov Arich Katzenstein in the Bay Side area commemorates the security agent who was murdered by terrorists while protecting El Al passengers in Germany.

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Jewish Chronicle

November 11, 1977
Part one of a two part extract from the auto-biography of Israel's Prime Minister **MEHARIM BEGIN**
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MY FAMILY RIGHT OR WRONG
by **EPHRAIM KISHON**

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"WE MUST recognize the fact that we have two peoples living in the same land, each desirous of preserving its own national and cultural integrity." However the Land of Israel is defined, few thoughtful people disagree with such a statement. In essence, this is the problem whose solution is the key to peace in the area. How can two peoples who are fated to live in physical proximity create a life together that respects their respective national and cultural integrities? This question has taken on new significance as the pace of the peace-making process in the Middle East increases.

The conventional response to the question has been a re-partition of the land west of the Jordan River, whether through a complete Israeli withdrawal to the pre-1967 lines, a withdrawal with "minor territorial adjustments," or a major re-drawing of the boundaries along the lines of the Allon Plan. More recently, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has proposed an unconventional solution, namely, a functional rather than a territorial division in Judea and Samaria.

Quite clearly, any suggestions for a solution to the problem of the Territories must be predicated upon the resolution of certain larger political socio-psychological problems. At the same time, the prevailing conditions regarding the possibilities for peace can be summarized as follows:

- All parties agree that some kind of settlement must be effected in the aftermath of the 1973 conflict.
- The hostility of the neighbouring states toward Israel will only begin to diminish significantly when the future even if a settlement is achieved now.
- At the very least, the security situation will require that Israel retain military control indefinitely over Judea and Samaria as well as segments of the other territories occupied as a result of the Six Day War.
- Any realistic settlement will have to provide ever-widening options for the political normalization of the relationship between Israel and the Arab population in the Territories.

ASIDE FROM any other considerations, these four conditions rule out simply returning the Territories to Jordanian (or Egyptian) rule. They also seem to rule out any unilateral Israeli action to incorporate the Territories into the Jewish State without providing some means of self-determination for their Arab inhabitants. Nor is a Palestinian state west of the Jordan River a reasonable option. For Israel, it could not help but be a nest for continued terrorist activity.

One need only consider the situation in Ireland to understand why. The Irish Republic has no interest in

The West Bank: a case for a condominium

A vital step towards peace in the Middle East, according to **DANIEL J. ELAZAR**, could be the establishment of joint Israeli-Jordanian rule over Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, in recognition of the basic fact of the existence of two distinct peoples in the same land. He outlines his plan here.

NO DOUBT all the existing Arab cities and townships on the West Bank would choose to remain Jordanian municipalities with substantial internal autonomy, while those in the Gaza Strip would choose to be attached to Jordan, giving that country a sea outlet of its own to the west.

The Elton Elton, the Jewish settlements in the Jordan Valley and the Samarian foothills, and those in and around the Gaza Strip, would form the basis for several regional councils under Israeli jurisdiction, or would be attached to existing regional councils west of the 1967 "green line." Kiryat Arba (Jewish Hebron), Maale Adumim, and other Jewish urban settlements would become independent cities under Israeli law and control.

At the same time, the vacant state lands would, in the main, pass under Israel's control, to give it added protection. Jordan, in return, could be given a presence and certain rights in Jerusalem, especially over the Muslim holy places. Other territory not included within (or otherwise separated from) the boundaries of existing towns or villages would be administered directly by the condominium authority and open to settlement by either Jews or Arabs (including the refugees). The creation of new towns and villages based on differences in national citizenship would be a matter for agreement between the Israeli-Jordanian authorities.

Those who live in the territories — and it is expected that they will come to include an increasing number of Jews — would be able to choose, as individuals, between Israeli and Jordanian citizenship and would also be able to maintain or establish self-governing local committees attached to their respective states of citizenship. Such an arrangement would have the advantage of avoiding the problems of a separate Palestinian state or of incorporating a million reluctant Arabs into an equally reluctant Israel as full citizens. It would allow the Arabs the full right to preserve their national identity and pan-Arab connections and not jeopardize the Jewish identity or security of Israel.

On the other hand, the idea of an Israel-Palestine federation is practically unworkable at the present time. If a federation is to have any chance of success, both parties must have a strong desire to live up to the spirit of the bargain creating the ties between them. This does not seem to be a realistic possibility under present conditions. Moreover, inequality in such arrangements can be tolerated when the inequalities are more or less balanced, or are dispersed among a number of units (as in the United States or Canada), but a confederation of one strong and one weak unit can only lead to frustration and repression or rebellion and war, particularly when

and municipal governments any other citizens.

Most of the governance residents of the territories will be in the hands of their respective municipal bodies or agents of the respective states. Each state will apply its own laws, administrative arrangements, and standards within the municipalities attached to it.

The following five goals are achieved by any workable plan on this approach:

- Israeli military control of territories for security reasons does not preclude a symbolic military presence on the Bank, perhaps even a joint command.
- Substantially free movement of Jews and Arabs into and out of territories, which should be along present lines.
- The right of all residents to choose citizenship, i.e. Israeli or Jordanian (which the latter could choose to define as Palestinian), and to live within a common framework that gives expression to that citizenship.
- Substantial economic integration of Israel, the Territories, and Jordan.
- Provision for solving the territorial problem by opening the Territories to those who wish to resettle in them.

THIS PLAN has many advantages, and a little imagination is required to see its workability. Clearly, it requires cooperation of Jordan as well as Palestinian Arabs. Indeed, involvement of the Palestinians necessarily contingent upon oian participation. The will of Jordan to cooperate in an arrangement which is problematic until now (at least), has become more feasible of recent developments.

The virtues of the plan lie in its simplicity. It provides a solution to the Palestinian question without tabling yet a third amendment within the original boundaries of the Jewish state. The involvement of Jordan in a permanent arrangement would keep alive the tradition between the east and west of the Jordan River that were reformed in 1977, and would Israel's security.

An Israeli proposal for dominion agreement of the would give us the initiative needed quest for peace. It course, geared to the problems of the area of mar Palestine, and cannot be applied to either the Sinai or the Golan Heights. But the option for breaking the dead those areas as well.

The author is professor of Science and head of the Institute of Government of B University.

READERS' LETTERS

The Conservative movement and Halacha

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Moshe Kohn quotes with approval (October 9) the words of Rabbi Moshe Zvi Neriyah that the Conservative movement's claim to be part of the Halachic tradition is akin to calling "water, wine." I know people who consider Rabbi Neriyah's statement the admission of defeat, and who believe that his drink is as watery as that of the Conservative Halachists.

Kohn's (and Rabbi Neriyah's) difficulty stems from their inability to recognize that people can be serious about Halacha and not come out at the same place they do. Unable to cope with the seriousness and reasoning of their opponents, they choose rather to read their intentions out of their mouths rather than confront the argument.

They also have an inaccurate view of the Halachic process over the centuries. Hundreds of traditional rules and institutions have been modified and abolished in the course of the long tradition of Judaism. Rabbi Zvi Hirsch Chayim in his striking work, *Darkei Hachorah*, lists these rules, which range from abandoned mourning customs (such as overturning the bed) to the introduction of *plymptons* for women.

Indeed, Kohn mentions this fact, but somehow finds it difficult to accept the possibility that this process can also be carried on by Conservative Halachists as well as Orthodox ones. He justifies this discriminatory attitude by the different ways in which spokesmen for the non-Orthodox trends understand basic Jewish concepts such as God, Sinai and Torah. The fact is that there has been no one concept of God or Sinai or Torah. Again, Doctor Abraham J. Heschel, in his monumental work, *Tora Mi Hushamim*, *Be'aspekaryon shel Endorot*, has documented and described the various modes of understanding of these ideas. Does Kohn think that Maimonides and Rabbi Amram Eban understand the idea of Revelation in the same way? Kohn is right to read the material published by the Conservative movement. We have justified the changes we have made in traditionally Halachic ways. The rulings of the authoritative bodies of the movement have not been the results of whim or fad, but came after deep study and prayerful consideration. The Conservative movement can be

proud of its achievements in the Halachic field. We have removed the embarrassment of the *ayuna* by involving reasoning suggested by a distinguished Orthodox scholar; we have confronted the problems posed by a modern industrial society that uses electricity to meet its most basic needs (following the lead of Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren); we have tried to remove the embarrassing treatment of women in the synagogue ritual; and to deal creatively with the liturgy (itself the product of a long period of change and modification).

It so happens that in the area of *gygyur* (conversion) the traditional rules are followed. Therefore, it is particularly galling to experience the insulting rejection of conversions by those who are entrusted with its interpretation by the State of Israel.

It is quite clear to anyone with eyes to see that there is no unanimity in Halachic practice, and indeed there is pluralism. To some it is forbidden to attend universities; to others, it is a *mitzva* to support a university built under Orthodox auspices. To some it is quite sufficient to have separate sections in the synagogues for women and men separated by an aisle. To others a synagogue is kosher only if there is a barrier as high as a person to prevent men from even seeing women during the service. For others (mostly Conservative and Reform) a contemporary interpretation of Halacha permits mixed seating.

The fact that there are different views does not make Halacha "relativistic." It rather points to the fact that a legal system is interpreted differently by people of differing temperament and experience. This is not a weakness. It is, rather, a strength. Religious pluralism within Judaism is not only part of the Jewish tradition; it is a prerequisite for a vibrant Judaism. Kohn, Rabbi Neriyah and the Knesset should try, with all due respect, to learn this lesson. Otherwise they may succeed, God forbid, in cutting off a good part of world Jewry from the religious life of the Jewish State.

SEYMOUR SIEGEL
Jewish Theological Seminary
(Professor of Theology and Ethics)
Chairman of the Committee on Jewish Law and Standards of the Rabbinical Assembly
New York.

CONDEMNED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Former World Jewish Congress President, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, should be condemned by all sensitive Jews for his address to the opening session of that organization's general council in which he criticized the political consensus shared by some Israeli government and opposition leaders on questions of foreign policy as "a danger greater than Nazism" in terms of the Jewish future (November 1). Such an analysis is unbefitting a responsible Jewish leader and indicates an insensitivity towards the fears and hopes of most Israelis, as well as a misunderstanding of the Jewish past.

SHIMON ALBERT
Jerusalem.

COURSE FOR VOLUNTEER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Micha-Jerusalem, a training course for volunteers who would be in working with hearing-impaired children, or to help us in our work.

The course, given in Hebrew, will meet once a week for five weeks period for sessions.

The first session will take November 15 at 4 p.m. at Jerusalem Centre (Garmel).

Those interested in registering the course are requested to office, Tel. 232021, via SYLVIA A. Educational Ctr. Micha-J.

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INDUSTRY, WORKERS AND POLITICS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Your editorial of November 4 criticizing the president of the Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Shavit, for temporarily suspending Mr. Wertheimer's membership from the Association, did not take into consideration all the facts involved.

The Manufacturers' Association is a voluntary organization, whose members produce over 70 per cent of the industrial output of the country and 80 per cent of its industrial exports. It was and is deeply concerned with the welfare of its workers, and the fact is that strikes in private industries were relatively rare compared with the many extended strikes in government and public enterprises. This was the result of a balanced policy which based wage increases on negotiations with the Histadrut and on their linkage to the cost-of-living index. The success of this procedure is possible only if a voluntary organization deals in an organized and united way. Therefore a great number of devaluations and price increases under the Labour Government were adjusted by this generally accepted procedure.

One cannot free one self from the impression that the present strikes

and demonstrations have a political motivation and the same applies to Mr. Wertheimer's action. There is absolutely no reason why, with some goodwill, any adjustments required by the new economic policy should not be achieved by similar negotiations the way it was done before.

In the case of Mr. Wertheimer, he deemed it right to announce his bonus in the presence of television, radio and the press. This was an attempt to sidetrack the established relations between organized industry and organized labour, by having a private demonstration of his own.

While the extent of the price increases is not even known, such a step taken in a demonstrative way can only complicate possible discussions and settlements.

DE. ALEXANDER KAPAEI
Jerusalem.

MORRIS TETLEY (38), of West Coast Road, Oratia, Auckland, New Zealand, is a student who would like to have penfriends in Israel which he plans to visit next year. He is interested in horses, golf, travel and art.

EXPRESSION OF BIGOTRY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Reader A. Weingarten's response to Walter Raby's article on gays in Israel (October 27) was most disturbing to me. The hatred and bigotry which Mr. Weingarten expressed should serve as a warning to all of us. This homophobia which he articulated so well is a disease similar to anti-Semitism or any other form of virulent prejudice against a minority group.

Mr. Weingarten might be interested to know that one group who felt exactly as he does about gay people were the Nazis. They rounded up homosexuals throughout Europe, tagged them with pink triangles, and exterminated them along with the Jews. In the past months, a religious Baptist singer from the "Bible Belt" in the U.S.A., Anita Bryant, went on a campaign against homosexuals using similar epithets and expressing similar convictions as did Mr. Weingarten in his letter. Groups of boogymen started attacking homosexuals in various parts of America shouting "Anita is right" and "This is for Anita." Subsequently, some of their victims died.

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